



# ***Daily Report***

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## **East Asia**

FBIS-EAS-88-195

Friday

7 October 1988

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FBIS-EAS-88-195

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7 October 1988

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## Japan

### Farmers Fight U.S. Moves To Open Rice Market OW0710101288 Tokyo KYODO in English 0856 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 7 KYODO—Japan's powerful agricultural organization rallied Friday to reaffirm its strong opposition to U.S. demands that Japan open up its rice market.

Some 500 representatives of the Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Associations nationwide showed up at a gathering hosted by Japan's Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives (Zenchu).

The participants agreed at the meeting that the liberalization of Japan's rice market would cause "immeasurable damage" to the foundation of Japan's agriculture and to the life of Japanese people.

They also decided to press the Japanese Government further that it should maintain its resolution on the rice issue adopted in late September at the Diet.

The resolution urged the government to oppose the demands by U.S. Agricultural groups that Japan allow a 10 percent market share for foreign rice producers within four years.

The resolution was adopted shortly after the U.S. Rice Millers' Association and Rice Council of Market Development lodged a joint complaint in mid-September with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), demanding improved foreign access to Japan's rice market.

At the meeting, Zenchu Deputy Chairman Shohei Ishikawa strongly criticized the remark made earlier this month by a Japanese delegate at an informal ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in Islamabad, Pakistan.

The delegate, Parliamentary Vice Foreign Minister Takujiro Hamada, told the GATT meeting that Japan would not refuse to discuss foreign access to Japan's rice market at the current Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks sponsored by the GATT.

Ishikawa said Hamada's statement contradicts the Diet resolution, adding that if his remark does reflect the Japanese Government's stand toward the rice issue, it is "unforgivable."

In a related development, Hamada said at an Agricultural Subcommittee meeting held at the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) headquarters Friday that his remark at the GATT meeting meant that Japan will not avoid discussion on foreign access to its rice market only if other nations agree to discuss problems concerning their agricultural policies as well.

The subcommittee agreed that the U.S. Government should reject the RMA complaint before the issue is discussed further.

Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno told a representative group of Zenchu Friday afternoon that the government will stress to the U.S. the importance of Japan assuring its people of stable supplies of staple food over the long term.

"It is necessary that Japan supply its staple food over the long term at home, and at the same time its agriculture industry must become competitive in the international market," Uno added.

### U.S., Korean Firms Granted Construction Licenses OW0610122088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0914 GMT 06 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 6 KYODO—The Tokyo Metropolitan Government has licensed three U.S. and one South Korean construction firm to engage in construction operations in Japan, city officials disclosed Thursday.

The four firms are the Tokyo branches of Parsons Constructors Inc. and Turner Construction Co., and South Korea's Samsung Construction Co.

With this move, all six U.S. construction firms seeking construction licenses have been given approval by the Tokyo city government. The other three companies are Overseas Bechtel, Fuller Daniel Japan and Schal Associates.

However, Samsung is the only one of the four South Korean firms which have applied for a license to be granted one.

The three other South Korean companies still awaiting the metropolitan government's approval are Samwhan Corp., Hyundai Construction Co. and Daewoo Japan, a subsidiary of the Daewoo Group.

Turner, Parsons and Tishman are expected to submit bids later in the month with Japanese contractors for the construction of an international peace conference building to be built in Yokohama.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government will name on October 14 the first group of construction firms that can bid for the contracts for the Yokohama building.

Turner will jointly bid for the project with Japan's Kumagai Gumi Co., Parsons with Shimizu Construction Co. and Tishman with Aoki Corp.

**Government Seeks GATT Arbitration With EC**  
*OW0610203788 Tokyo KYODO in English 1222 GMT  
6 Oct 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 6 KYODO—The Japanese Government decided Thursday to seek establishment of a dispute-settling panel under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to break an impasse over European Community (EC) antidumping duties imposed on Japanese products assembled in the community, government sources said.

The decision was based on government judgement that bilateral talks, which are also being conducted under GATT auspices, could iron out differences over the legality of the penalty duties, the sources said.

The bilateral talks are a prelude to the setting-up of the multilateral dispute-settling panel that is based on paragraph 2 of GATT Article 23.

The appeal is scheduled to be made at a GATT Council meeting to be held in Geneva October 19-20, the sources said. It will be the first time since 1955, when Japan became a GATT signatory, that the country has taken such a step.

The dispute dates back to June last year when the EC revised its antidumping rules to widen the scope of punitive duties to include products assembled in the EC if local procurement of components accounts for less than 40 percent of the total value of a product, the sources said. Four manufacturers of electronic typewriters and one maker of electronic scales—all subsidiaries of big Japanese corporations in the EC—were subject to the revised antidumping rules this April.

The Japanese side claimed that such measures violate GATT Article 3, which requires that the same treatment be given to both foreign and domestic firms. It also charged that the EC levied the penalty duties without the necessary investigation, the sources said.

The EC has responded that their efforts are designed to check the circumvention of antidumping regulations through so-called "screwdriver" operations, the sources said.

Japan's decision to file an appeal to set up a dispute-settling panel was influenced by EC moves late September to levy the penalty duties on photocopiers produced by Japanese subsidiaries in the community.

The moves followed the collapse of the first round of bilateral talks held in Brussels in mid-September.

Panel establishment is subject to EC consent to the Japanese request. If the community does not consent to it, both parties will resume bilateral talks, the sources said.

**Takeshita, Malaysia's Mahathir Meet**  
*OW0710052088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0359 GMT  
7 Oct 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 7 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita told Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed on Friday that Japan is considering extending new yen loans to Malaysia with lower interest rates to help ease its debt problem, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Mahathir, who arrived here on Thursday for a three-day unofficial visit, met Takeshita at the Diet for 25 minutes.

Mahathir told Takeshita Malaysia's economy has shown very favorable growth but that per capita national income, which once exceeded 2,000 dollars, has now fallen to around 1,600 dollars because of the devaluation of the Malaysian ringgit.

The Malaysian prime minister asked for special consideration to be given to the schedule for repayment of yen loans his country has already received from Japan.

Mahathir said it would be difficult for his country to start new projects unless the conditions governing loans were eased.

Takeshita expressed understanding that the repayment of old yen loans could become a problem and said the government was considering extending new loans with lower interest rates, the official said.

Takeshita said Japan supports the "look East policy" of Mahathir and that he was delighted that progress had been made on the problem of accepting Asian students.

The Malaysian prime minister welcomed Japan's positive attitude toward the ASEAN-Japan development fund which Takeshita promised at the summit meeting of the association of Southeast Asian nations in Manila last December.

Mahathir said there have been discussions on implementing the fund and that projects are waiting for funding.

Japan accepted a total of 2,100 Malaysian students and trainees through 1987, the official said.

**PRC Raises Train Crash Compensation Payment**  
*OW0610204088 Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT  
6 Oct 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 6 KYODO—China has raised to about 4 million yen the compensation money it will offer to each of the bereaved families of 26 Japanese students who died in a train collision near Shanghai on March 24, Japanese sources said Thursday.

China increased by an estimated 2.5 million yen the amount it will offer to each of the families of the students from Kochi Gakugei High School when Chinese and Japanese negotiators met in Tokyo on Tuesday.

The Japanese negotiators pressed for their previous claim of 21 million yen for each of the bereaved families.

The sources, however, quoted the Chinese negotiators as saying that this is the largest amount of compensation money China has ever offered in such a case, and that it would be difficult for China to further increase the amount.

The Japanese negotiators said they would review the Chinese offer after talking with the bereaved families.

A third round of talks, or a meeting between Japanese and Chinese chief negotiators, will be held in Tokyo on October 28-29, the sources said.

**Emergency Food Aid to Burma Through UNICEF**  
*OW0710041288 Tokyo KYODO in English 0034 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 7 KYODO—Japan will extend 450,000 dollars in grant-in-aid to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to help the world organization purchase emergency food for Burma, the Foreign Ministry said Friday.

The aid will be provided from the humanitarian point of view to help the Burmese people, whose livelihood has been seriously affected in the current political upheaval, the ministry said.

UNICEF has worked out an emergency food plan for Burma and requested international cooperation.

Japan's economic aid to Burma has been virtually frozen since the political situation in that country deteriorated in August.

Japan's official development assistance to Burma in 1986 totaled 244.14 million dollars, accounting for 79.3 percent of total foreign aid to Burma in that year.

**Temples, Shrines Found Guilty of Tax Evasion**  
*OW0610130188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0850 GMT 6 Oct 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 6 KYODO—Ninety-two percent of temples, shrines, welfare homes and other nonprofit organizations investigated nationwide were found to have reported false tax returns, evading income taxes totaling over 9 billion yen, the national tax administration agency said Thursday.

Nearly 80 percent of these organizations, which enjoy various forms of preferential tax treatment, had paid under the table salaries to chief priests and officials, the agency said.

Punitive taxes totaling 6.4 billion yen were imposed on these tax evaders, it said.

Revenues of religious, educational and welfare facilities, as well as foundations, are exempt from income taxes in consideration of their contribution to society.

However, corporate taxes are levied on revenues accrued from wedding halls, parking lots, sales of certain merchandise and 30 other businesses these organizations are allowed to run. The tax rate on such incomes is 27 percent, far lower than 42 percent imposed on other enterprises in general.

Up to 30 percent of income from such business operations is also deductible if they contribute to public interest. The deduction is 50 percent in case of schools.

The tax authorities said 18,017 of the entire 242,000 basically nonprofit organizations in the nation reported they ran profitable business in the 1987 business year ended last June.

Tax agents investigated 978 of these organizations as dubious, and as a result, found 897 failed to declare over 9 billion yen altogether in income, the authorities said.

They said the worst case was a Buddhist temple which did not report the income of a restaurant it operated on its premises. This temple was levied more than 1.7 billion yen in punitive taxes, the tax authorities. [sentence as received]

**North Korea**

**Visit of State's Armacost Denounced**  
*SK0710051188 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Text] Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)—O Cha-pok, South Korean puppet defense minister, on October 4 met with U.S. Undersecretary of State Armacost on a South Korean tour and again cut a ridiculous figure as a colonial policeman, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Flatteringly expressing "thanks" to his master for various forms of U.S. support for "the safety of the Seoul Olympics," he asked for a greater support after the Olympics by "further strengthening military cooperation."

Armacost again flew to South Korea allegedly to discuss post-Olympics U.S.-South Korea relations. But what he seeks is to instigate the No Tae-u group to harsher repression, war and division.



The ugly sight of the puppets asking for "strengthened military cooperation" and greater support, crawling on all fours before this servitor of aggression, once again clearly shows that they are despicable traitors who cannot prolong their days without clinging to the coattail of their American master.

**POST Said To Blame U.S. for Division**

SK0110103288 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1024 GMT 1 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)—The U.S. paper THE WASHINGTON POST on September 26 in an article on the question of Korea's reunification referred to the artificial division of Korea which has lived for thousands of years with the same language, culture and customs. It said this division was caused by the United States.

Noting that the only foreign forces remaining in Korea are the over 40,000 U.S. troops present in South Korea, the paper said the United States has deployed nuclear weapons in South Korea and a U.S. Army "general" commands the U.S.-South Korea combined forces.

Pointing out that the annual "Team Spirit" military exercises staged by the United States, South Korea and Japan are of a provocative nature and they block the progress of North-South dialogue, it stressed that today the Korean people want to put an end to the sufferings from the national division and reunify the country independently, on a democratic basis and in a peaceful way.

The paper also carried a signature paper signed by more than 100 personages including the executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee and the chairman of the Committee for New Korea Policy.

The signature paper demanded the U.S. Administration to take steps to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement, withdraw the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea and give up the prerogative of military operational command of the U.S. forces there and turn Northeast Asia into a nuclear-free zone.

**U.S. Press Reports Anti-Americanism in South**

SK0310102388 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1015 GMT 3 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)—Leading U.S. papers carried articles on the growing anti-American sentiments in South Korea, according to radio Voice of America September 30.

WASHINGTON POST printed a picture of a demonstration of students at Koryo University against the arrest of a student leader and wrote that people are

angered and anti-U.S. sentiments are sharply growing in South Korea after American sportsmen did despicable acts insulting South Korean people during the Olympic games.

The paper noted that the No Tae-u clique was trying to appease the anti-U.S. sentiments of the South Korean people.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR pointed out that the Olympics has become a catalyzer of the eruption of anti-American sentiments in South Korea.

Reporting about the growing anti-U.S. sentiments among the South Korean people with the Olympic games as an occasion, the paper quoted a Western diplomat as saying that these sentiments would not be lulled easily.

THE NEW YORK TIMES said antipathy handicapped the Americans. It said American players were booed at the boxing gymnasium.

U.S.A. TODAY reported that the shout "Yankee go home" was ringing out even from the South Korean middle classes.

**South 'Provocation' in DMZ Denounced**

SK6/10055188 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0541 GMT 7 Oct 88

["Deliberate and Premeditated Provocation"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary assails the South Korean puppets for the grave military provocation they committed on October 5 by firing shells from an artillery piece at a post of our side in the Demilitarized Zone in the eastern sector of the front. The U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group must look foursquare at the reality and act with discretion, warns the commentary.

Branding this provocation of the South Korean puppets as an open challenge to the DPRK, as a deliberate and premeditated act designed to push the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war, which was committed at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, it says:

This provocation of the South Korean puppets resulted from the aggressive design of the U.S. imperialists to further exacerbate the situation on the Korean peninsula and light the train of war against the North at any cost.

It is attributable to the unstable political situation of South Korea following the Olympics that the U.S. imperialists are deliberately rendering the situation strained while engaging themselves in grave military provocations in the areas along the military Demarcation Line.



The anti-American, anti-dictatorship sentiments of the South Korean people have become ever more pronounced with the Olympics as an occasion.

The U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group are seeking a way out of their crisis in keying up the tension and thus bringing the clouds of war.

This is borne out by the fact that U.S. Undersecretary of State Armacost recently flew into South Korea to discuss with the puppets the question of further strengthening "military cooperation" after the Olympics.

We are following with heightened vigilance the military provocations the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are perpetrating ceaselessly while deliberately aggravating the situation as soon as the Olympics came to a close.

#### **Chon Tu-hwan Indicted for Kwangju Incident**

SK0610151788 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1500 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)—Pak Nam-sun, chairman of the Fellowship Society of Detainees in the May 18 Kwangju popular resistance, Tuesday indicted nine murderers including the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, former puppet Minister of Home Affairs Chong Ho-yong and "General Secretary of the Democratic Justice Party" Pak Chun-pyong to the "Kwangju District Prosecutor's Office" for their involvement in the brutal massacre in May 1980, according to a report.

He, who was in charge of the affairs of the May 18 Citizens Army at the time of the Kwangju popular uprising, charged that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, ring-leader of the Kwangju incident, and 8 other murderers hurled paratroopers into Kwangju and slaughtered a great number of citizens there.

He expressed indignation at the fact that these murderers still remain at "important posts" or go scot-free, and indicted them on charges of murder and outrages.

As already known, the traitor No Tae-u, hand in glove with the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and other murderers under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, mobilized the puppet paratroopers in the massacre of Kwangju citizens who rose calling for freedom and democracy.

The No group tries to keep in the dark the crimes committed by itself and other Kwangju murderers in defiance of the strong demand of the bereaved families of Kwangju victims and people, thereby giving rise to bitterer indignation among the South Korean people.

The afore-said indictment reflects such indignation of the people.

#### **'Samchong Education Corps' Murder Denounced**

SK0710050988 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0540 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)—The People's Council of Independence, Democracy and Reunification and the Seoul People's Federation called a press conference Wednesday and published a statement denouncing the brutal murder committed by the "Samchong Education Corps" under the manipulation of the military fascist clique, according to a radio report from Seoul.

They in their statement urged the detention and punishment of all those concerned with the "Samchong Education Corps," declaring that "the murder committed by the Samchong Education Corps, an offspring of unheard-of military cultural conception, leaves no more ground to delay any longer the historical punishment of Chon Tu-hwan and others involved in the irregularities of the Fifth Republic."

Expressing irrepressible indignation at "the fact that Pak Se-chik, Pak Hui-to and others concerned with the murder case of the Samchong education corps are still occupying important posts without compunction, circling around power," they strongly demanded their punishment.

#### **CPRF Denounces Samchong Abuses**

SK0710052188 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0500 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland Thursday published its Information No. 503 denouncing the No Tae-u group in connection with the successive exposure of the truth of brutal murder committed by the South Korean military fascist clique.

Recalling that the military fascist clique took more than 10,000 young men to the "Samchong Education Corps" in 1980 under the cloak of "brainwashing education" and "labor service" and murdered 50 of them and wounded 87 others, and five men died in the "political training" dubbed "greening work" sponsored by the puppet Army "security command," which was forced upon students drafted into the army in campus disturbances from May 1982, the information says:

This is one more brutality and unpardonable nation-butchery perpetrated by the South Korean military fascist clique under the pretext of "brainwashing education" and "greening work."

The murder of groups of defenceless youths exposed this time was committed under the zealous patronage of the traitor No Tae-u and with his direct involvement.

But the traitor No Tae-u is wearing an air of innocence, as if he were not at all responsible for these incidents.

This is a mean act to conceal at any cost his true color as a murderer and fascist tyrant and keep in the dark the truth of the cases. It only brings into bolder relief the shameless and crafty nature of the traitor No Tae-u.

With no cunning attempt, however, can the traitor ever conceal his ugly color as the chief culprit in the bloody massacre of compatriots.

**Students Occupy DJP Assemblyman's Office**  
*SK0710053188 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0515 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)—24 students belonging to the Fellowship Society of Patriotic Students under the Seoul District Federation of General Student Councils (Sochongnyon) surprised and occupied the office room of Chong Ho-yong, a "national assemblyman from the Democratic Justice Party" who is a chief culprit in Kwangju massacre, in the "assemblymen's house" in Yoido, Seoul, on October 6 and staged a sit-in, according to a report.

They were students of eight universities including Yonsei, Chungang, Songgyungwan and Konguk Universities.

At 10 a.m. they assembled in front of the "assemblymen's house" and, shouting "Punish chief culprit in Kwangju massacre", ran upstairs to the fourth floor where Chong's office room is located, breaking the cordon of the combat police on guard. They took over the office room and shouted repeatedly slogans demanding an immediate arrest of Chon Tu-hwan, No Tae-u, Pak Chun-pyong, Chong Ho-yong and other masterminds of Kwangju bloodbath.

They also hung out two large sloganboards reading "Detain Chon Tu-hwan and Yi Sun-cha, the main culprits of irregularities", and "Drive out the Yankees, the back-stage manipulator of Kwangju massacre" and scattered 100 copies of anti-"government" handouts.

They also raided the office room of "DJP Assemblyman" Pak Chung-pyong, one of the murderers in the Kwangju massacre, on the first floor of the building.

The fascist clique, much upset, let loose some 900 police in plainclothes and uniform and walked away all the protesters.

Choe Nak-pin, a fourth-year student of Songgyungwan University, and Min Hong-ki, a student of Tongguk University, attempted to commit suicide, the former ripping open his belly and the latter jumping off the window, crying for punishment of Kwangju murderers, thus driving terror into the fascist clique.

**South Literary Group Protests Student's Arrest**  
*SK3009152388 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1501 GMT 30 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)—The Pusan Council of Men of National Literature issued a statement on September 18 in protest against the No Tae-u fascist group's persecution of a student who introduced the great chuche idea, the PUSAN ILBO reported.

In the statement entitled "Our Opinion on the Arrest of Student An Sang-yon of the Pusan Women's College," the council said that An Sang-yon's article on West German woman writer Luise Rinser's travelogue on the DPRK is "her impressions of a book emanating from pure patriotism and can by no means be considered illegal."

The statement branded the arrest of the student for her article on a college newspaper as "abuse of power against the campus press and grave violation of the freedom of expression." It strongly urged the fascist clique to "immediately stop oppressing and controlling the pure enthusiasm for reunification."

**People in South Praise Kim Chong-il**  
*SK0210091588 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0756 GMT 2 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)—South Korean people highly praise the feats of the leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A fisherman surnamed Ko in Sokcho, Kangwon Province of South Korea, recalled with deep emotions the days when he had been in the northern half of the Republic after being saved from a storm, according to radio "Voice of National Salvation".

He said to his relatives:

From every point of view, the North is a society where chuche has been established and the spirit of the nation kept alive.

The South is foreign, feudal and barren whereas the North is national, modern, healthy and gracious.

Such reality of the North is the fruition of the wise guidance of the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il who is brilliantly bringing into bloom the chuche idea of President Kim Il-sung.

The dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il is a peerless great man who is enforcing national and popular politics.

One of his relatives who were attentively listening to him had this to say:

I have listened through a radio that great miracles and unheard-of changes have been wrought in the North under the wise guidance of Mr. Kim Chong-il.

Each time I would gain conviction and courage.

He called for a vigorous struggle for national reunification, hoping for the day when all of them will enjoy a happy life under the guidance of Mr. Kim Chong-il, holding President Kim Il-song in high esteem.

**South University Gazette Praises Chuche**  
*SK2909103488 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1027 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)—Student Kim Chong-po, former chairman of the Special Committee for Peace in the Country and its Independent Reunification of Tong-a University in Pusan, South Korea, contributed to the university gazette an article highly praising the immortal chuche idea founded by the great leader President Kim Il-song, according to a report. Deeply impressed by the great philosophical principle of chuche while making a deep-going study of the chuche idea, he wrote in the September 15 issue of the university gazette an article "praising the chuche idea of Kim Il-song" under the title "Studies of the Man-Centred Philosophical Principle and the Chuche Idea of Kim Il-song", filling the hearts of the fellow students with unbounded reverence for the great leader.

Flustered by the fact that articles highly praising the immortal chuche idea are being carried in succession in university gazettes and activities to study its great truth are gaining momentum among students, the fascist clique arrested Kim Chong-po on charges of violation of the "National Security Law" on September 27.

**School Paper Carries Chuche Idea**  
*SK0610100388 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0958 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)—Kim Song-chil, a student of South Korean Chonnam University, contributed in two installments an article introducing "Kim Il-song's Chuche Idea" to the university gazette on September 8 and 22.

Dismayed at the rapid dissemination and propagation of the great chuche idea with an irresistible attraction, the military fascist clique arrested Kim Song-chil on October 1 by invoking the "National Security Law."

Articles introducing the immortal chuche idea have of late been carried in the gazettes of South Korean universities in succession, creating a great stir.

**South Korean Comes North To Find 'Worthy Life'**  
*SK3009101688 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1007 GMT 30 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)—Yang Chil-song (41) recently came from South Korea over to the northern half of the country. He hails from Hwangdi-Dong, Taebaek City, South Korean Kangwon Province.

Yang Chil-song referred to the motive of his action, saying:

My family and relatives including my grandparents had lived in Kaechon County and other places in South Pyongan Province.

My father had accompanied my grandparents to the South, seeking a way to life in the period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, but returned to the North during the June 25, 1950, war.

After graduating from middle school in the South, I did all sorts of labor including farming and coal mining and even worked as an estate agent to make a living in the hard society.

Now the South Korean people are filled with growing complaints against No Tae-u who is indifferent to the people's life and engaged in irregularities and against the United States which is backing him.

I thought that the country's reunification would be impossible at all as long as the military fascists like No Tae-u remain in power and that under this situation I would not be able to see my father who came over to the North during the war.

Worse still, they held military exercises more frequently with the Olympics as an occasion.

It is obvious that the situation of South Korea will be further aggravated after the Olympics.

I have deeply craved long for the North, hearing stories about the North where the government is in the interest of the working masses. Firmly convinced that coming North is the only way for a worthy life, I set out and managed to come to the DPRK.

**Accord With Chinese Science Academy Signed**  
*SK0710050488 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0454 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)—A 1989-1990 working plan for scientific cooperation between the Academy of Sciences of the DPRK and the Chinese Academy of Sciences was signed in Pyongyang on October 6.

The signing ceremony was attended on our side by Kim Kyong-pong, president, and Pak Yong-hyop, vice-president, of the Academy of Sciences, and other officials



concerned, and on the opposite side by the delegation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences led by its President Zhou Guangzhao and a councillor of the Chinese Embassy.

The working plan was signed by Kim Kyong-pong and Zhou Guangzhao.

**Fisheries Cooperation Accord With Iran Signed**  
*SK0610052788 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0513 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)—An agreement on expanding cooperation in fisheries was signed in Pyongyang on October 5 between the DPRK and Iran.

The signing ceremony was attended on our side by Choe Yun-sok, vice-chairman of the Commission of Fisheries, and other officials concerned, and on the opposite side by members of the government fisheries delegation of Iran led by R. Dadman, deputy minister of construction, and Iranian Ambassador to Korea Reza Sayyed-Mohammadi.

**Kim Il-song Sends Messages to Foreign Leaders**

**Thanks Laos' Kaysone Phomvihane**  
*BK0510024988 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
0000 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] On 1 October, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR, received a message of thanks from Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of Workers Party of Korea. The message reads as follows:

I would like to express profound thanks to you, comrades, for the salutations, greetings, and best wishes that you conveyed to me on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the LPDR Government, the Lao people, and in your own names on the occasion of the 40th founding anniversary of the DPRK. Your high appraisal of the achievements scored by our people in carrying out construction work over the past 40 years and your firm support for our national reunification cause constitute a great encouragement for our people.

I would like to take this opportunity to express the conviction that the friendship relations and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries will be further enhanced and developed.

On the same day, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, also received a message of thanks from Comrade Kim Yong-nam, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK.

**Greets GDR's Honecker**

*SK0610110788 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1051 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on October 6 to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the GDR founding.

The message says:

Since the founding of the German Democratic Republic which marked a turning point in the history of Europe your people under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany carried out several five-year plans successfully by displaying revolutionary enthusiasm and creative ingenuity and thereby built a powerful industrial state with a developed agriculture in the centre of Europe and built an advanced socialist society free from exploitation and unemployment.

Today the GDR people are continuously pressing ahead with the endeavours to build a developed socialist society and striving to prevent another war in the land of Germany and to build a corridor without nuclear weapons and a zone without chemical weapons in central Europe.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the good successes made by your people in socialist construction and the ever rising international position of the GDR and express firm solidarity with you in your efforts to defend peace in Europe and the world.

I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and your people greater successes in your future work to implement the resolutions of the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, increase the might of the country and achieve prosperity.

I believe that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples which were firmly forged on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and have been consolidated on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will further develop in depth through the common struggle for peace and the victory of the cause of socialism.

**Greets Guinea President**

*SK0110111288 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1104 GMT 1 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on October 1 sent a message of greetings to Lansana Conte,

president of the Military Committee of National Redressment, president and head of state of the Republic of Guinea, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the independence of Guinea, the national day of the Guinean people.

Noting that the independence of Guinea opened a wide road of building a new society before the Guinean people, the messages said:

Today the Guinean people are making great successes in the efforts for national unity, stability of the country, development of economy and self-sufficiency in food, upholding the slogan of national redressment under your leadership.

Sincerely wishing the president and his people greater achievements in their work for a balanced and multi-faceted development of the country, the message expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will continue to strengthen and develop in conformity with the idea of independence, peace and friendship.

#### **Greets Nigerian President**

*SK3009104388 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1004 GMT 30 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Thursday sent a message to Ibrahim B. Babangida, president and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, greeting the 28th anniversary of the independence of Nigeria. The Korean people are pleased with the great successes being scored by the Nigerian people under your leadership in the work to achieve social stability, national unity and carry out economic reconstruction through self-reliance, the message notes, and says:

I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and your people greater successes in their effort for the country's prosperity and express the confidence that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will further strengthen and develop.

#### **Kim Il-song, Son Receive Message From Malta Group**

*SK0410152588 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1514 GMT 4 Oct 88*

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a letter of thanks sent by the delegation of the

Malta Labour Party led by deputy leader of the party Joe Debono Grech upon leaving Korea after attending the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the DPRK.

The letter says that apart from the beautiful scenery of the whole city of Pyongyang, the delegation was given the opportunity to see the magnificent progress of the Korean people under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and to learn more their history.

We could see the enormous progress of the Korean people under the direction of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song by seeing places like the ice rink, the People's Palace of Culture, the Pyongyang indoor stadium, and the Changgwang health complex, notes the letter.

But the utmost activities of all our stay, it continues, were obviously those held on the Korean people's national day commemorating the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The letter further says:

We had the opportunity to hear the heroic speech delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

We would like to quote some parts which our party definitely share and embrace.

"The government of the Republic supports the constructive proposals and peace-loving efforts made by the socialist countries to ease the international tension, stop arms race and reduce nuclear armaments. It extends positive support and encouragement to the governments and peoples of different countries in their struggle to create nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world."

We fully support the efforts of the DPRK in its struggle to reunify the country and condemn the U.S. imperialists who want a divided country.

We also appreciate the proposals made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in this respect.

#### **Leaders Meet Foreign Guests, New Envoy**

##### **Yi Kun-mo Meets Iranian Group**

*SK0410110988 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1057 GMT 4 Oct 88*

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)—Yi Kun-mo, premier of the Administration Council, on October 4 met and had a friendly conversation with the government fisheries delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by R. Dadman, vice-minister of construction, at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.



On the same day Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister, met and had a conversation with Bjorn Skala, newly-appointed ambassador e.p. of the Kingdom of Sweden to Korea, who paid a courtesy call on him.

Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on October 4 met the delegation of the United Nations Population Fund headed by its Assistant Executive Director Joseph Van Arendonk and had a conversation with it in a friendly atmosphere at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

#### **Yi Meets Nicaraguan Envoy**

*SK0410041088 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0404 GMT 4 Oct 88*

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)—Premier Yi Kun-mo of the Administration Council on October 3 met and conversed with Victor Selva Gutierrez, new Nicaraguan ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, who paid a courtesy call on him.

Present there was Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Choe Su-hon.

#### **Hwang Chang-yop Meets Poles**

*SK0410042688 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0410 GMT 4 Oct 88*

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)—Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on October 3 met and had a friendly conversation with the visiting delegation of "NOWE DROGI," the politico-theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, headed by its first deputy editor-in-chief Wieslaw Klimczak.

#### **Hwang Chang-yop Heads Group to SFRY, Bulgaria**

*SK0610110488 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1050 GMT 6 Oct 88*

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of its Central Committee, left here today for a visit to Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

It was seen off at the airport by Hyon Chun-kuk, director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, Miodrag Bogicevic, Yugoslav ambassador, Petur Danailov, Bulgarian ambassador, and Boris Morozov, minister-councillor of the Soviet Embassy here.

#### **Kim Pok-sin, Cadres Offer Condolences to SRV**

*SK0410110388 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1053 GMT 4 Oct 88*

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)—Korean cadres called at the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Pyongyang today to express condolences on the

death of Truong Chinh, former general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, former president of the State Council and advisor to the party Central Committee.

Present on the occasion were Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Pak Ui-chun, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Ku Pon-tae, vice-minister of foreign trade; O Mun-han, vice chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Hong Hyon-chong, deputy general-director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY and vice-chairman of the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Association; and other officials concerned.

Amid the playing of dirge, wreaths in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Association were laid beneath a photograph of the deceased.

The participants observed a moment's silence in memory of the deceased.

On the same day diplomatic envoys of different countries and officials of foreign embassies in Pyongyang visited the Vietnamese Embassy to express condolences.

#### **Chi Chang-ik, Others Call on Indonesia Embassy**

*SK0510052488 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0449 GMT 5 Oct 88*

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA)—Korean cadres called at the Indonesian Embassy in Pyongyang on October 4 on the death of His Excellency Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono the ninth, former vice-president of the Republic of Indonesia, and expressed condolences.

The mourners included Chi Chang-ik, secretary of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pak Ui-chun, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Ku Pon-tae, vice-minister of foreign trade, Chon Yon-ok, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and other officials concerned.

Amid the playing of the dirge, wreaths were laid in front of the portrait of the deceased in the name of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

They observed a moment's silence in memory of the deceased.

On the same day, diplomatic envoys of different countries in Pyongyang called at the Indonesian Embassy to express condolences.

#### **WPK Central Committee Sends Greetings Messages**

**Swiss Party Centenary Marked**  
*SK0610110188 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1048 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on October 6 sent a message to the Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Switzerland greeting the party congress to be convened on the occasion of the centenary of the founding of the party.

Expressing the belief that the friendly relations between the two parties will develop more favourably in the future, the message wishes the party great success in the work for peace, democracy and social progress.

**Peru Party Anniversary Greeted**  
*SK0610102788 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1019 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on October 6 sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the party. Noting that over the past 60 years the Peruvian Communist Party has resolutely struggled to strengthen the party, achieve the independent and democratic development of the country and defend the vital rights of the working masses and made many successes, overcoming many-fold difficulties, the message says: We regard as our own these successes and will firmly support the just cause of your party in the future, too.

We are grateful for the firm support and solidarity of your party for the struggle of our party and people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, checking and frustrating the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique, the message stresses.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties will develop and strengthen more favourably on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the message says: We sincerely wish you greater success in your work to carry out the resolutions of the 9th congress of the party.

#### **Various Delegations Depart on Visits**

**WPK Group Leaves for Yemen**  
*SK0610111088 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1057 GMT 6 Oct 88

["Visits"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Chi Chang-ik, member of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Pyongyang today to attend the celebrations of 10th anniversary of the foundation of the Yemen Socialist Party and the 25th anniversary of the October 14 revolution.

A delegation of the DPRK hydro-meteorological service headed by its director Yi Kon-il left Pyongyang yesterday for Romania to participate in the 20th meeting of directors of the hydro-meteorological services of socialist countries.

Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the Direction Commission of National Grand Park of the Republic of Cuba, and his party arrived here yesterday.

**Mining, Trade Groups Depart**  
*SK0410042888 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0411 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)—A Korean government mining delegation headed by Yi Hung-yop, vice-chairman of the Commission of Mining Industry, to visit Iran, a Korean trade union delegation headed by Kim Yong-nam, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, to visit Romania, and a delegation of the foreign languages press group of the DPRK headed by its Vice-Director Yi Chan-sun, to visit China, left Pyongyang on October 3 by plane.

#### **44th Anniversary of CSSR Army Commemorated**

**Soldiers Hold Meeting**  
*SK0410042088 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0405 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)—A soldiers' meeting was held on October 3 at a unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Kim Song-nok belongs on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Czechoslovak Ambassador Vaclav Herman and the military attache of his embassy in Pyongyang were present on invitation.

Speeches were exchanged there.

**Military Attache Attends Meeting**

SK0610052688 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0512 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)—A soldiers' meeting was held on October 5 at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Kim Chae-yon belongs on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Military attache of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang Ladislav Zak and an official of the embassy were present on invitation.

Speeches were made there.

**Embassy Hosts Reception**

SK0710050188 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0458 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)—Ladislav Zak, military attache of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang, arranged a cocktail party at his embassy on the evening of October 6 on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Present on invitation were general of the Korean People's Army Kim Kwang-chin, Lieutenant General of the KPA Kim Ha-kyu and other generals and officers.

Military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang were also invited there.

Present were Czechoslovak Ambassador to Korea Vaclav Herman and his embassy officials.

Speeches were made there.

**39th Anniversary of GDR Founding Noted**

**Kaesong Holds Meeting**

SK0410051488 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0455 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)—A Kaesong meeting was held on October 3 to mark the 39th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

Present there on invitation were Hans Maretzki, GDR ambassador to Korea, and his embassy officials.

Yi Pyong-yong, secretary of the Kaesong Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and other officials concerned attended the meeting together with working people in the city.

Kim Kyong-ho, vice-chairman of the Kaesong Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, and Ambassador Hans Maretzki made speeches there.

**Ambassador Meets Press**

SK0610051488 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0502 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)—A press conference was held at the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang on October 5 on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

GDR Ambassador Hans Maretzki spoke on the occasion.

He gave detailed accounts of the significance of the founding of the GDR and the achievements registered by the GDR people in various fields of socialist construction over the past 39 years.

Then, the trade and economic councillors of the GDR Embassy elaborated on the development of the economic and trade relations between the GDR and Korea.

Questions were put by reporters.

**Embassy Hosts Reception**

SK0710055388 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0534 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)—Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to Korea Hans Maretzki hosted a reception at his embassy on the evening of October 6 to mark the 39th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic. Addressing the reception, Hans Maretzki said: We express our solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its initiatives and proposals for promoting dialogue with South Korea and bringing detente and peace to the Korean peninsula. We also support your struggle to reunify the country peacefully on a democratic basis. The GDR has no state relations with South Korea in keeping with the agreement reached between Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Kim Il-song in 1984 and 1986, he said, and stressed: We will further expand close relations with the DPRK in all realms of social and economic life to fully meet the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and a top-level agreement between the GDR and the DPRK.

Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, spoke next.

Recalling that the GDR people, after the founding of the Republic, have built a powerful socialist state in the central part of Europe under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, he said: At present the GDR people are energetically striving to build a developed socialist society and is actively struggling to avert a new war on the soil of Germany and build a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe.



We express positive support to and firm solidarity with your party and government in the consistent struggle to defend peace in Europe and the rest of the world he declared, and said: We hope that the GDR people will register greater success in their efforts to implement the decisions of the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the party's unified line of economic policy and social policy, he declared.

Noting that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries are developing extensively in various domains on the basis of the several meetings and talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker and the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries, he stressed: The Korean people will in the future, too, make all efforts to tighten and develop the friendly bonds between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries.

### **Generals Attend Egyptian Envoy's Reception**

*SK0610053088 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0515 GMT 6 Oct 88*

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)—Muhammad Sami 'Abd al-Rahim, military attache of the Egyptian Embassy in Pyongyang, hosted a reception at the Ongnyu Restaurant on the evening of October 5 to mark the Egyptian Army Day.

Present on invitation were General of the Korean People's Army Kim Pong-yul, Lieutenant General of the KPA Kwon Chung-yong and other generals and officers of the KPA, and diplomatic envoys and military attaches of different embassies in Pyongyang.

Also present were Egyptian Ambassador Bahjat Ibrahim Disuqi and his embassy officials.

Speeches were exchanged there.

### **Academy of Sciences Delegation Leaves for Italy**

*SK0110214388 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1535 GMT 1 Oct 88*

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)—A delegation of the DPRK Academy of Sciences headed by its Vice-President Cho Chang-sok left Pyongyang today for a visit to Italy.

### **Cuban, East European Delegations Visit**

*SK3009103988 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1029 GMT 30 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Cuban Women's Federation led by Juana T. Leyva Torres, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and general secretary of the Havana City Committee of the federation, a government fisheries delegation of Iran led by R. Dadman [name as

received], deputy minister of construction and Bulgarian, GDR, Polish, Soviet and Czechoslovak delegations and a Romanian delegate to the 23rd session of the Commission of Problems "Scientific Matters of Calculating Technology" of the Academies of Sciences of Socialist Countries and an international scientific conference arrived here today.

A delegation of Korean scientists in Japan arrived here today. A Cuban delegate and a Hungarian delegation had arrived earlier.

A health delegation of Chita region, the Soviet Union, led by Vyacheslav Rogozhnikov, chief of the Health Department of the Executive Committee of the Chita Regional Soviet of People's Deputies, arrived here Thursday.

### **UN Population Fund Delegation Arrives**

*SK3009104288 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1028 GMT 30 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)—A delegation of the United Nations Population Fund led by its Assistant Executive Director Joseph Van Arendonk arrived here today. It was met at the airport by Vice-Minister of Public Health Kim Yong-ik and representative of UNDP to Korea Karl Wiberg.

### **Socialist Postal Conference Held in Pyongyang**

*BK0510113988 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 2 Oct 88*

[Text] The 16th conference of socialist countries' ministers of posts was held in Pyongyang between 23 and 28 September.

Attending the conference were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, the CSSR, and Vietnam.

The Vietnamese delegation was headed by Comrade Hoang Ban, deputy director of the Posts and Telecommunications Department.

The conference reviewed the socialist countries' posts and telecommunications operations between 1986 and 1988, analyzing and assessing the utilization of techniques in support of posts and telecommunications systems, radio and television networks, postal services, press publications, science and technology, and economic management carried out by the socialist countries' postal services in accordance with the principle of economic accountability and self-sufficiency in terms of control, management, and capital.

The conference discussed the need to further promote postal cooperation between the socialist countries to guarantee dynamic, concrete, and effective results.

The delegates exchanged opinions about joint efforts to make preparations for the various important international posts and telecommunications conferences to be held in 1989 and 1990.

**Socialist Scientific Conference Held**

*SK0710052388 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0443 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Text] Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)—The 23rd session of the Commission of Problems "Scientific Matters of Calculating Technology" of the Academies of Sciences of Socialist Countries and an international scientific conference took place in Pyongyang from October 1 to 6.

They were attended by a Bulgarian delegation, a Hungarian delegation, a GDR delegation, a Cuban delegate, a DPRK delegation, a Polish delegation, a Romanian delegate, a Soviet delegation and a Czechoslovak delegation.

Also present was a delegation of Korean scientists in Japan.

The session summed up achievements and experiences gained by the academies of sciences of socialist countries in the science of calculating technology in the past period and had a debate on developing it onto a new, higher stage.

It also discussed the problem of setting up a subcommittee to deal with diagrams in automatic designing by computers and a subcommittee for automation of management.

Made public in the scientific conference were successes made by academies of sciences of socialist countries in researches into the methods of artificial mental faculties, a new latest scientific field, and in their application.

The session and conference marked an important occasion in developing the science of calculating technology in the socialist countries.

**Embassy Officials Visit Cement Complex**

*SK0710051988 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0505 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Text] Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)—Press officials of different embassies and foreign correspondents in Pyongyang inspected the Sangwon cement complex on October 6.

They went round the main production processes with keen interest. They were told that the complex has been built into a giant modern building materials production base with automated and remote-controlled production processes and a high standard of production culture under the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

They also went round the dwelling houses of the workers of the complex and cultural welfare facilities.

**Foreign Meetings Celebrate 40th Anniversary**

*SK0510152088 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1501 GMT 5 Oct 88*

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA)—Meetings were held in Romania, Mongolia and the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to express firm support to the Korean people's cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Addressing celebration meetings which were held at the Bucharest Garrison and the Otopeni Garrison, Ilie Ceausescu, vice-minister of national defence and secretary of the Supreme Political Council of the Romanian People's Army, fully supported the DPRK's proposal for national reunification and held that Korea must be reunified independently and peacefully in conformity with the will and aspiration of the Korean people without the interference of outside forces.

The chairman of the Mongolia-Korea Friendship Association took the floor at a celebration meeting which was held in Ulaanbaatar.

Referring to the question of Korea's reunification, he expressed full support to the fraternal Korean people's just struggle for national reunification.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the Mongolian and Korean peoples are developing successfully on the basis of the meeting and talks between the leaders of the two countries and the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, he stressed.

Speakers at a Soviet-Korean friendship mass rally which was held in Lyubertsy, the Soviet Union, expressed the belief that the Korean people will certainly emerge victorious in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and manifested determination to make all their efforts to further develop and strengthen the Soviet-Korean friendship.

**Central Africa Prepares for Youth Festival**

*SK0710052588 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0441 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Text] Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)—The second meeting of the Central African National Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students was held in Bangui on September 23.

The meeting set up a political division of the national preparatory committee and elected members of the committee to fill the vacancies.

It debated on measures for further stepping up the preparations for the 13th festival.



It decided to hold the third meeting of the national preparatory committee on October 7.

**Danish Paper Praises 'Peaceful Life' in North**

SK0110042988 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0418 GMT 1 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)—We express regret with those who went to South Korea to participate in the Olympic games, without having an opportunity of witnessing a peaceful life of the people in North Korea, said the danish paper JEV1 [name as received] on September 16 in an article under the headline "40th Anniversary of Korea."

Noting that the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were held at a time when large-scale demonstrations were gaining further momentum in South Korea, the paper said:

All visitors to North Korea will experience excellent unity between the leader and the people.

North Korea has put forward many reasonable proposals for the reunification of divided Korea. However, they were rejected each time.

The Danish Workers' Party, Common Cause, hopes that the Korean peninsula will turn into a peaceful, nuclear-free zone.

**Active Participation in Group of 77 Pledged**

SK0410052288 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0457 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)—I assure you that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will in the future, too, take an active part in the work of the Group of 77 and thus contribute to the reorganization of the present international economic relations and expansion and development of South-South cooperation, declared head of the DPRK delegation Kang Sok-chu, first vice-minister of foreign affairs, in his speech at the ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 held in New York.

He stressed that the Group of 77 should take practical measures to consummate the already established negotiation strategy in conformity with the practical requirements and implement it in view of the present conditions in which South-North dialogue for the establishment of a new international economic order is deadlocked.

Kang Sok-chu said:

The Group of 77, we think, should demonstrate the unshakable will of the developing countries to establish a new international economic order by taking a joint

action for pushing through negotiation strategies including the proposal to reorganise the present international trade relations and the financial and monetary system and solve the debt problem.

It is an important task facing the developing countries at present to expand and develop South-South cooperation.

We consider it very important for the Group of 77 to take active measures to expand and develop South-South cooperation on the principle of self-reliance and carry them into practice one by one.

An important way of successful South-South cooperation is to harmonise and coordinate properly the Caracas programme of action and the NAM action programme for economic cooperation.

Kang Sok-chu recalled that the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on South-South cooperation held in Pyongyang in June last year adopted practical measures to project each domain of cooperation and carry it into practice.

He stated that the first negotiations for the establishment of a global system of trade preferences among developing countries held in April ended with success and it is one of the important achievements in South-South cooperation.

**Romania's Ceausescu To Visit in Mid-October**

SK0410105988 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1051 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)—Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, will pay an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in mid-October on the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

**Kim Il-song, Chong-il Works Published**

**Chuche Theory of Nature Explained**

SK2909105388 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1040 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today runs a signed article entitled "Development and Enrichment of Chuche-Based Theory on Harnessing of Nature."

The article says:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic work "Let Us Accomplish the Cause of Socialism and Communism Under the Revolutionary Banner of Chuche" summed up the practical rich experience of

socialist construction in our country and propounded on that basis a chuche-based theory, systematic and profound, on the harnessing of nature.

This theory is unique and reasonable in that it perfectly explains the issue of economic construction in socialism thoroughly on the basis of the principles of the chuche idea.

Comrade Kim Il-song said:

"The harnessing of nature is an activity to create the material conditions for human existence and social development. It is only when nature is harnessed successfully to meet the masses' desire for independence that solid material and technical foundation for socialism and communism can be laid so as to develop the people's economic life to be rich and sound and that both man and society can be transformed successfully."

By explaining the essence and necessity of the harnessing of nature in a deep-going way, the work makes a tremendous ideological and theoretical contribution to having the theory of economic construction in socialism run through with the principles of the chuche idea.

In the work, Comrade Kim Il-song clarified the essence of the harnessing of nature and explained on that basis the issue of economic construction in socialism, reasoning that our party's line and policies of economic construction in socialism are scientific and reasonable in that they are based on a profound scientific principle and a systematic theory and clearly indicate practical ways.

The theory on the harnessing of nature set forth in the work is reasonable also in that it is run through with the spirit of adhering to the revolutionary principle of the working class and resolutely advocating the cause of socialism.

Today it is required more urgently than ever before that the principle of socialism must be adhered to and its absolute superiority be demonstrated effectively.

How resolutely one adheres to the principle of socialism is a criterion and a touchstone to assess one's fidelity to the cause of communism.

Since the work is run through with the revolutionary principle of the working class and unfailing fidelity to the cause of socialism, it eloquently expresses the unshakable position and principled attitude of our party which advances under the banner of socialism and communism.

The work is, indeed, a highly important guideline on how to promote the harnessing of nature and press ahead with the cause of socialism and communism.

### Revolutionary Unity Stressed

SK0410102388 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1001 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)—NODONG SIN-MUN Monday dedicated one whole page to a signed article headlined "The Subject of Our Revolution in Which the Party and the Masses Are Single-Heartedly United is Invincible."

The article notes that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his programmatic report "Let Us Accomplish the Cause of Socialism and Communism Under the Revolutionary Banner of Chuche" at the meeting to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, gives a comprehensive analysis and generalisation and theorization of the historical experience of the revolutionary movement in leading the revolution and construction along a straight path of victory by strengthening the subject of revolution and enhancing its role.

Our party has developed in depth the theory on the subject of revolution by its creative ideological and theoretical activities and extraordinary practice and is guiding the revolutionary cause to victory by building up a mighty subject, the article notes.

Stressing in the first part that it is a decisive guarantee of victory in the revolution and construction to fortify the subject of revolution, the article says:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"We have strengthened the party and united all the people closely behind it and thus fortified the subject of our revolution as an unconquerable force, an unbreakable harmony of the party and the masses. This is an incomparably valuable success, and this is the key to all our victories in the revolution and construction."

The subject of the revolution is an integrated whole of the leader, the party and the masses. This is a classical formulation laid down by our party whereby it has specified the essence of the subject of the revolution from the viewpoint of its composition and mode of combination.

The essence of the subject of the revolution lies in that the party and the popular masses form a socio-political collective which develops the revolution and successfully shapes its destiny, closely united around the leader in ideology and purpose and organisationally.

It was not until the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the chuche idea and began leading the Korean revolution, standing at its head, that our people emerged in the historical arena as an independent subject of the revolution.

Noting that the mighty subject of revolution is a powerful motive force of the building of a new life and socialist construction and plays a decisive role in preserving the character of the socialist system and giving full scope to its superiority, the article says:

It is because the subject of our revolution is strong that our socialist system has since its inception upheld its revolutionary character and steadily consolidated and developed and demonstrated the true superiority of socialism under so complex situation.

In the second part the article declares that the subject of our revolution has been built up more sturdily today than ever before.

It says:

It is a precious fruition of the leadership of the glorious party centre that a powerful revolutionary subject has been formed in our country with the single-hearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses.

The greatness of our party's leadership in strengthening the subject of revolution lies in unswervingly maintaining the continuity of the subject by carrying forward and developing the revolutionary traditions.

It is the far-reaching plan and goal indicated by our party in strengthening the subject of revolution to rear all the party members, working people and the younger generation into staunch revolutionaries like the young communists and other anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners and steeling our revolutionary ranks into unconquerable contingents united by blood ties in ideology and purpose like the anti-Japanese revolutionary ranks.

The great leadership of the party centre in strengthening the subject of revolution is displayed in consolidating the party and rallying the broad masses around the party by revolutionising them.

The subject of our revolution is, indeed, a most solid and mighty subject previously unknown in the tightness and purity of the organisational and ideological bonds. This subject of the Korean revolution is an unshakable one which never waves in any storm and stress and it has a vast prospect of steady growth in strength along with the immortal *chuche* idea and our revolutionary party.

The article stresses that the fortification of the subject of our revolution under the leadership of the party is the greatest success among all the victories and successes of the revolution and a precious gain irreplaceable by anything in carrying the cause of socialism and communism to accomplishment.

In the third part, the article declares that the Korean revolution with its mighty subject is winning one victory after another.

Stating that the unconquerable subject in which the leader, the party and the masses are united single-heartedly underlies the great realities of our country, the article continues:

The mighty subject of revolution, first of all, helps our party and people staunchly maintain consistency in the ideology and line. While shaping and implementing new policies suited to the changed situation, our party has consistently adhered to the pre-set lines of *chuche*, remaining unshakably on a revolutionary stand.

The mighty subject of our revolution guarantees the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause and the bright future of the nation.

Our party is displaying its glory as a great party advancing with overflowing vigor by closely uniting the entire people, as a tested guide skillfully leading the revolutionary cause of *chuche*.

The lifeline of our revolution will be sturdily succeeded and the cause of *chuche* will be crowned with a brilliant final victory, as the entire people safeguard the centre of unity, the centre of leadership with confidence and moral obligation, upholding the leadership of the party and the leader generation after generation, declares the article.

#### Advocates Struggle Against Imperialism

SK0510103188 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1018 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] *Pyongyang* October 5 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his historical report "Let Us Accomplish the Cause of Socialism and Communism Under the Revolutionary Banner of *Chuche*" made at the meeting to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, put forward an outstanding policy of making the whole world independent and clearly indicated the main target of struggle in building a new independent world.

NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article headlined "The World's Imperialist Forces Are the Main Target of Struggle in Making the Whole World Independent."

The author of the article says:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The main target of struggle in making the whole world independent is the world's imperialist forces, particularly U.S. imperialism."

As the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historical report defined the world's imperialist forces including the U.S. imperialists as the main target of struggle in making the whole world independent, the people advocating *chajusong* are able to direct the blow against the common enemy, clearly aware of him.



The reason why the world's imperialist forces led by the U.S. imperialists are the main target of struggle for global independence is that in particular, they are the main hurdle in the trend of independence in our era at present.

Noting that today the imperialists, with a nuclear weapon in one hand and a purse in the other, are spreading a corrupt bourgeois culture and are threatening and blackmailing the peoples of other countries by force of arms, the article says: They are also manoeuvring to subordinate them economically and disintegrate them ideologically and culturally.

Without the struggle against U.S.-led imperialism it would be impossible to think of fair international relations based on chajusong and of world peace, as well as of a sound ideological and cultural development of mankind.

In order to achieve global independence, it is essential to establish an equitable international order based on chajusong by opposing the U.S. imperialists' domination and subjugation and safeguard world peace and security against their aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres.

For this, all the forces for independence should firmly adhere to the principled stand against imperialism and direct the spearhead of attack against imperialism. Along with this, they should steadfastly hold fast to chajusong and do not follow the imperialist policy of aggression and war.

The Korean people, under the uplifted banner of independence, peace and friendship, will dynamically wage the struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression and war by strengthening unity with all the anti-imperialist forces for independence.

#### **Communist Social Relations Promoted**

SK0610105488 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1035 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)—NODONG SIMUN today carries a signed article headlined "Unique Theory Indicating Correct Road to Completion of Social Relations of Communism".

The article says:

In his historical report "Let Us Accomplish the Cause of Socialism and Communism Under the Revolutionary Banner of Chuche" at the meeting to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, basing himself on the profound principle of chuche and the precious practical experience of the revolutionary movement, gave a scientific exposition of all problems arising in stepping up the transformation of society to complete the social relations of communism and systematized the theory of chuche on the transformation of society in an allround way.

What is most important in the theory of chuche on the transformation of society expounded in the report is the theory on the essence and necessity of social transformation and the basic condition, direction and way of its realisation.

Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"The transformation of society is a creative activity to develop social relations in such a way as to raise the position and role of the popular masses. Social relations should be improved in accordance with the level of the masses' consciousness of independence and the degree of their creative ability. Social transformation should be continued steadily along with the transformation of nature and man."

The basic condition of social transformation is to raise the popular masses' consciousness of independence and creative ability. It is because they create material wealth though the improvement of social relations is restricted by material conditions.

Social relations should be improved in accordance with the creation of such actual conditions.

Comrade Kim Il-song propounded in a comprehensive way the theory on the principle and way of developing the political system, political life which is the most important task in social transformation.

Intensifying party leadership over state activity is a basic principle to be maintained in developing the socialist political system.

The socialist political system is, in essence, the system of social relations which ensures the socialist state activity for materializing the ideas and leadership of the leader; it demands that all state activities be conducted thoroughly under the leadership of the party. The destiny of a socialist state depends entirely on the leading role of the party and party leadership is the fundamental factor of strengthening the socialist state activity and developing the socialist political system.

In guaranteeing party leadership over state activity it is important for the people's government organs to conduct all their activities on the basis of party line and policy and for all party organisations to ensure sound political leadership to the people's government organs.

In guaranteeing party leadership over state activity and thus developing the socialist political system, it is very important to steadily perfect the state system of direction and management in keeping with the requirements for the development of socialist society.

It is only when the socialist state gives unified direction to all aspects of social life that it can successfully ensure party leadership over the whole of society, give rein to the advantages of the socialist society based on collectivism and press on with socialist and communist construction.

In his report Comrade Kim Il-song gave a scientific exposition of the basic way of developing socialist political life as well as the fundamental principle of developing the socialist political system, the article says, and goes on: The idea of implementing democracy in state activity is unique as it is based on the chuche-oriented exposition of the essence of democracy and its advantages.

The idea on applying democracy is the most correct one based on a new clarification of the fundamental principle of the activity of the socialist state and the character of the political activity of the socialist state.

With his clarification of the idea on ensuring party leadership over state activity and giving play to democracy, the fundamental principle and basic way of developing the socialist political system and political life were made clear for the first time in history and a powerful weapon given to develop the socialist political system under which the ideas and guidance of the leader can be implemented and to develop in an allround way socialist political life in conformity with the independent and creative nature of the popular masses.

#### **Reminiscences Published**

SK0210092088 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0800 GMT 2 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)—The Workers' Party of Korea publishing house has brought out a collection of reminiscences "Among the People" Vol. 42.

Carried in the book are 17 pieces of reminiscences dealing with the great leadership and affection of the respected leader President Kim Il-song who has led the revolution and construction along the road to victory by organising the people while always finding himself among them and dedicated his all to providing them with greater happiness and fruitful life.

A reminiscence titled "farmers are teachers in the farming" shows the popular traits of the respected leader who valued the will of the farmers and led them to bring the chuche method of farming into bloom.

Contained in the volume are a reminiscence captioned "With Love of Real Parents" the keynote of which is that President Kim Il-song takes care, with the love of real father, of a daughter and a son of Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, from their lives and health even to their study, work and marriage and rears them to be reliable officials, and "wishing them to be excellent women revolutionaries," "the love in upbringing a woman official," "I will never forget the

trust and the loving care" and other reminiscences carrying the most noble revolutionary obligation of President Kim Il-song who has brought up the bereft children of the revolutionaries who had fallen on the road of the revolution.

It contains the reminiscences headlined "Story To Be Conveyed Down Through Generations" and "19 Days I Spent Unaware" showing the most humble traits of President Kim Il-song who has had simple dinners at the dormitories, sitting up all night in an ordinary dwelling house in a rural village in the course of giving on-the-spot guidance, without rest, to provide our people with better lives and going round different places day by day in a truck, not minding its inconveniences, in the first days right after the country's liberation.

The volume will greatly help our people deeply grasp the greatness of President Kim Il-song and regard loyalty to the party and the leader as their revolutionary faith and obligation.

#### **Booklet on 1937 Printed**

SK0710052788 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0433 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)—The Workers' Party of Korea publishing house brought out in booklet "Appeal to the Entire Compatriots," a historical work published by the great leader President Kim Il-song on September 17, 1937 during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In the work, President Kim Il-song said that the Japanese imperialist aggressors started a total armed invasion on mainland China while waiting for a chance to swallow up the whole of China after occupying Korea and Manchuria and exposed the brigandish nature of the Japanese imperialists who provoked the Sino-Japanese War and their crafty aggressive moves and the unheard-of bestial atrocities committed by the Japanese imperialist aggression army everywhere it went.

He noted that the Chinese people and armed units rose in an anti-Japanese resistance, the Korean people's revolutionary army and Koreans were actively supporting and encouraging their struggle at the cost of blood and that the Soviet Union and the world peace-loving people were expressing firm solidarity with the Chinese people. He called upon the Korean people to wage the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle more powerfully in view of the new obtaining situation.

He pointed out that the Japanese imperialists, while expanding their invasion of mainland China, were mounting on a wholesale "punitive" offensive against the Korean people's revolutionary army and brutally suppressing the anti-Japanese resistance of the Korean people under the pretext of guaranteeing the "security of the rear" and were mercilessly robbing Korea of its manpower and material resources for aggression on



China. He earnestly appealed to the compatriots burning with patriotism to rise daringly in a struggle to overthrow the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

In the work, President Kim Il-song clearly indicated a revolutionary policy and ways whereby all the compatriots who love the country and desire independence should launch a decisive anti-Japanese war of resistance, rallied as one under the banner of anti-Japanese national united front with firm conviction of victory and indomitable fighting spirit.

Besides, the work indicated a policy of checking and frustrating the invasion of mainland China by the Japanese imperialists by further tightening solidarity of the Korean people with the Chinese people in the common cause against brigandish Japanese imperialism and harassing and striking at the rear of the enemy with the force of the Korean people's revolutionary army.

The work is a historical one which enabled the Korean people to further accelerate the cause of national liberation by more energetically organising and mobilising all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces in Korea in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and a programmatic work which indicated a correct way of constantly strengthening the militant unity and cooperation among the revolutionary peoples of the world under the banner of proletarian internationalism.

#### Foreign Media Reports on Works

SK0110102588 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1013 GMT 1 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)—Foreign media recently reported about immortal classical works of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

President Kim Il-song's answers to the questions raised by the editor-in-chief of the Soviet weekly political magazine NOVOYE VREMYA on July 21, 1988, were carried by the magazine and the Soviet paper PRAVDA and TASS news agency, the Syrian papers AL-THAWRAH and TISHRIN and the Angolan paper JORNAL DE ANGOLA.

His speech at a banquet given in honor of the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was carried by the Czechoslovak papers RUDE PRAVO, PRAVDA, PRACE and MLADA FRONTA, and his speech at a banquet he arranged in welcome of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party by the Angolan paper JORNAL DE ANGOLA and the Togolese paper LA NOUVELLE MARCHE.

The Indian magazine SOCIAL LOOK carried Comrade Kim Il-song's speech at a banquet arranged by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh and the Lao paper PASASON and the PATHET LAO NEWS AGENCY [KPL] and the radio of

the country reported about President Kim Il-song's answers to the questions raised by the editor-in-chief of the GDR paper HORIZONT.

His work "For the Complete Victory of Socialism" was carried by the Pakistani papers INQILAB and AL BRHAN [as received], the Syrian paper TISHRIN, the Sudanese paper AL NAHAR [as received] and the Jordanian paper SIHAN [as received] and his work "Let Us Develop South-South Cooperation" by the Nigerian papers SUNDAY CONCORD and NEW NIGERIAN and his work "Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries Should Solve the Agricultural Problem Through Their Own Efforts" by the Singaporean paper STRAITS TIMES.

President Kim Il-song's speech at a banquet he arranged in honor of the high-level party and government delegation of Ethiopia was carried by the Ethiopian paper SERTO ADDER [as received] and his speech at a banquet he arranged in honor of the delegation of the Communist Party of the United States of America by ASIAN TIMES, a newspaper published in Britain.

#### Kim Chong-il Gives Exposition

SK0610104088 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1023 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)—Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il gave a complete exposition of a problem on the subject of the struggle for global independence against imperialism in his historical work "Let Us March Forward Dynamically Along the Road of Socialism and Communism Under the Unfurled Banner of the Anti-Imperialist Struggle".

In this connection NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article entitled "Let Us Accelerate Global Independence by Strengthening Anti-Imperialist, Independent Forces." The author of the article says in part:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il said:

"The subject of the struggle for chajusong in each country is the people of that country, whereas the subject of the struggle to oppose imperialism and make the world independent consists of the socialist countries, the international communist movement, the national-liberation movement in colonies, the Non-Aligned Movement, the world peace movement and other anti-imperialist, independent forces."

An important matter in strengthening the subject of the struggle for independence against imperialism is that the anti-imperialist, independent forces should have a clear understanding of the nature of imperialism, its aggressive and predatory method and reactionary strategy and maintain a thorough principled stand against imperialism.

Contemporary imperialism stamps out the independence and sovereignty of the national independent states or reduces it to a mere name by resorting to the most crafty and vicious ruling method and predatory method and paves commodity markets, raw material sources and grounds for capital investment in all parts of the world, committing brutal exploitation and plunder and raking up fabulous profits.

U.S. imperialism is the most brutal aggressor, the chief-tain of war and the enemy of national sovereignty, progress and peace in our era.

The struggle for global independence is inconceivable apart from the anti-U.S. struggle.

A principled and urgent matter arising in strengthening the subject of the struggle for global independence is to strengthen all the anti-imperialist, independent forces of the world and oppose the aggressive and belligerent moves of imperialism by their concerted efforts.

In particular, today when the imperialists are aligned and allied with each other in opposition to socialism and the progressive forces of the world and resort to a cunning disorganising and alienating strategy, it is most important for all the anti-imperialist, independent forces to unite.

In strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces, it is particularly important to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement. The socialist countries and the international communist movement have the tradition of having guaranteed the victory of the revolutionary cause of people by adhering to the revolutionary stand against imperialism and fighting in firm unity under the banner of proletarian internationalism. This excellent tradition must naturally be carried forward and the might of unity further displayed.

The national-liberation movement in colonies, the Non-Aligned Movement and the world peace movement and all other progressive people of the world who champion chajusong, along with the socialist countries and the international communist movement, must firmly unite under the banner of independence against imperialism, regardless of differences in idea, system and religious belief.

It is the basic way to strengthen the subject of the struggle for independence against imperialism for all the progressive people of the world to firmly unite with a principled stand against imperialism.

The article stresses:

Our people under the wise leadership of our party will as ever discharge the noble mission devolved upon them in

their struggle for global independence against imperialism under the unfurled banner of anti-imperialist independence and make efforts to strengthen the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces.

### Symposium on Kim Chong-il Work

SK0710051788 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0507 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)—A national symposium on the first anniversary of the publication of "On Establishing the Chuche Outlook on the Revolution," a classical work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, was held at the People's Palace of Culture on October 6.

Speeches were made on the subjects "The classical work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il 'On Establishing the Chuche Outlook on the Revolution' is an immortal encyclopedia for bringing up true communistic revolutionaries which gives a new comprehensive systematisation of the theory of the working class on the revolutionary outlook," "Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's idea of firmly establishing revolutionary outlook on the leader is a fundamental guideline which enables people to enjoy a most precious life with an everlasting socio-political integrity," "Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's idea of establishing a revolutionary outlook on organisation is an outstanding idea which makes it possible to strengthen the subject of the revolution by establishing tight bonds of kinship between the leader and the masses," "Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's idea of thoroughly establishing a revolutionary outlook on the masses is a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon which makes it possible to dynamically accelerate the revolution and construction by achieving unbreakable unity of the party and the popular masses," "The unique answer given by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as to the revolutionary outlook on morality is a great ideological and theoretical exploit in developing and perfecting the theory of the working class on communistic morality in a new and comprehensive way" and "Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's idea of making the revolutionary outlook an outlook on life is a guiding compass to have the chuche-based revolutionary outlook as an unshakable belief."

The speakers stressed that "On Establishing the Chuche Outlook on the Revolution," a classical work of Comrade Kim Chong-il, is a great textbook for bringing up true communistic revolutionaries in our times when the revolutionary struggle of the popular masses is developing in depth worldwide with enormous scale and dimension and is an immortal revolutionary banner which makes it possible to uphold the banner of the revolution and carry the cause of socialism and communism to accomplishment.

With the historical work published, the revolutionary parties of the working class and the communists have come to possess the most correct guiding compass

whereby to strengthen the subject of the revolution as firm as a rock through a dynamic remoulding of man, a key to success in the building of socialism and communism, and the revolutionary peoples have become able to follow the banner of guidance which makes them live a worthy life and add lustre to it in the noble struggle for completing mankind's cause of chajusong, filled with the conviction of victory.

**Cleric Expounds Chuche in Interview in South**

*SK0310052988 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0515 GMT 3 Oct 88*

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)—Rev. Hong Kun-su who had created a great stir among all segments of the people with his argument at the "Midnight Forum—The Ideological Problem in the Course of Democratisation" arranged by the South Korean "Radio Company" on September 3 as an appointed speaker, had a press interview recently.

The South Korean newspaper HANGYORE SINMUN September 22 gave an account of the interview.

He answered questions put by reporters about the points of his speech at the Midnight Forum with which the puppet authorities take issue.

Recalling his remarks at the forum about the reunification proposals consistently maintained by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he said the North's reunification doctrine promises the preservation of the present systems in the North and the South and an autonomous life based on them and formation of a unified confederal government above them to deal with military, diplomatic and national problems.

Is there any ground to refuse to accept this, he asked.

Saying another point at issue is his remarks that the "chuche idea of President Kim Il-song calls for self-reliance in defence, self-sustenance and independence," whereas South Korea is in the grip of dependence, subordination and flunkeyism, he contended:

The North is a society where President Kim Il-song's chuche idea is applied in the political, economic, social and cultural and all other fields, as well known through travelogues and other things. The main motto of the chuche idea is "independence in politics," "self-sustenance in economy" and "self-reliance in defence." And it is practically carried through.

For instance, no foreign troops are present in the North nor is there a sign that it is subjected to foreign interference in diplomatic or home affairs. On the contrary, in the South, the consciousness of national independence seems to be nil, except among some young students. The psychology of dependence on the United States is prevalent.

He said another point at issue in his remarks is that the chuche idea must be allowed to be freely discussed, if democracy is to be properly applied.

In my view, he went on, democracy means full guarantee of such basic rights as the freedom of idea and conscience, the freedom of learning and ideology and the freedom of speech, the press, assembly and association. But it is not so in our society now. I made those remarks from the point of view that the minimum right must be ensured to freely discuss and study the idea.

Rev. Hong Kun-su stressed:

The "National Security Law" and the anti-communist ideology which have choked our society must be done away with now. Because we need a space to breathe freely.

**Foreign Socialist Media Report on Chajusong**

*SK0410152288 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1507 GMT 4 Oct 88*

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)—Publications of various countries on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued articles saying that Korea firmly adheres to chajusong.

The Yugoslav paper KOMUNIST September 9 carried an article under the title "40th Anniversary of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, A Land of Morning Calm" the article says:

Korea which was once backward has turned into a country depending on its own efforts with a developed industry and agriculture.

Comrade Kim Il-song put forward a line of building an independent national economy teaching that economic independence is a guarantee of chajusong in politics.

Introducing in detail the achievements made by the Korean people in socialist economic construction, the paper stressed that they can be made with the application of the chuche idea founded by Comrade Kim Il-song to economic construction.

By thoroughly applying the chuche idea in all fields of the revolution and construction, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea firmly adheres to chajusong under the difficult situation caused by the country's division and under the complex international situation, stressed the paper. In an article the Romanian paper APARAREA PATRIEI dated September 7 pointed out that the DPRK proudly entered the international arena as a completely sovereign and independent socialist state with a powerful industry.



Reporting that the DPRK is dynamically advancing under revolutionary slogan of self-reliance, taking the *chuche* idea as a firm guiding compass in the revolution and construction, the paper introduced the Korean people's endeavours to carry out the Third Seven-Year Plan.

The Polish paper EXPRESS WIECZORNY September 10, in an article, reported about the great *chuche* idea.

It said:

The *chuche* idea was founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

This idea is the most correct guiding idea in the revolution and construction and a great idea for strategy and tactics of the revolution.

It calls for independence and self-support in all domains of the social life.

The article emphasized: Each country can escape subordination only when it achieves economic self-sustenance. In this sense, the *chuche* idea is a most important idea.

### **Kang Song-san Sends Messages, Attends Functions**

#### **Attends Medical College Meeting**

SK0410035688 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
2300 GMT 2 Oct 88

[Excerpt] A report meeting to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of Chongjin Medical College was held yesterday at the college.

Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee, and chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, and personages concerned including Kim Yong-yon, chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, attended the meeting together with the teachers and staff members of this school.

At the meeting, Comrade Kang Song-san conveyed the congratulatory message from the WPK Central Committee to the teachers, staff members, and students of Chongjin Medical College. [passage omitted]

#### **Congratulates University**

SK0310103388 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1024 GMT 3 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)—A meeting was held on October 2 to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Chongjin University of Medicine.

Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, chief secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, conveyed a congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee to the teachers and students of the university.

The message said that the Chongjin University of Medicine has creditably discharged its honourable revolutionary duty by carrying through the educational policy of the party over the 40 years since its founding under the wise leadership of the party and the leader.

Kim Chang-kyu, rector of the Chongjin University of Medicine, delivered a report at the meeting.

He recalled that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with a deep penetration into the importance of the training of health workers in socialist construction, founded the Chongjin University of Medicine under the difficult conditions after the liberation of the country, and has given concrete guidance and shown warm care for the development of its work.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has sent valuable equipment and experimental and practice appliances on several occasions for the strengthening and development of the university and shown deep loving care for the teachers and students, the reporter stressed.

A letter of pledge was adopted at the meeting.

#### **Visits Iron, Steel Complex**

SK0510051488 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0435 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA)—The Kim Chek iron and steel complex, a metallurgical giant in the northern region of Korea, held Tuesday an employees meeting to sum up the "socialist emulation of loyalty in honor of the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding" and challenge the industrial establishments across the country to a new "socialist emulation in the 200-day campaign".

It was attended by Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, chief secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee; Choe Man-hyon, minister of metal industry; Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions; and other officials.

A report and speeches were made there.

The reporter and speakers stressed that the previous 200-day campaign ending on the auspicious national day was a loyal drive which demonstrated the indestructible



might of our revolutionary ranks united around the party with a single heart and eloquently verified once again the validity of our party's lines and policies.

Pointing out that the National Meeting of Heroes which took place amid the deep concern and expectation of the people across the country, proceeding from the obtaining situation of the country and the practical requirements of the developing revolution, called upon them to launch another 200-day campaign, they evinced their determination to maintain the revolutionary upsurge in the production of irons and steels, not relaxing their spirit heightened in the past 200-day campaign.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting.

The workers of the Kim Chek iron and steel complex challenge the industrial establishments across the country to a new "socialist emulation in the 200-day campaign", resolving to overfulfil the targets of the iron and steel production assigned to the complex with ardent loyalty to the party and the leader, the resolution declared.

#### **Developments in Technology, Industry, Agriculture**

##### **Technical Innovation Meeting Held**

SK0110105488 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1041 GMT 1 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)—A National Technical Innovation Meeting took place here over September 29-30.

Nearly 100 technical innovation proposals completed in the heat of the technical innovation drive to thoroughly carry out the three-year plan for the development of science and technology were introduced at the meeting which was held divided into different groups such as metallurgy and mining, construction and forestries, railway transportation, chemical and light industries, automation and machine building.

Made public at the meeting were excellent technical innovation proposals conducive to accelerating the chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientification of the national economy and bringing the nation's science and technology to a new height, including the problem of making an effective utilization of fuel, electricity and other power resources and saving them to the maximum, the problem of creating and manufacturing sophisticated machinery and thereby sharply enhancing labor productivity while making work easy, and scientific and technical problems of tapping and using to the maximum all reserves and production potentials.

The technical innovation proposals published there were highly estimated for their active contribution to making an epochal progress in various domains of the national economy and raising the people's living standards.

##### **New Fertilizer Plant Planned**

SK0410100188 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0956 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)—A modern ammonium phosphate fertilizer factory is to be built in Tanchon District on the east coast of Korea.

The factory with a total floor space of more than 19,000 square metres will stand alongside the Tanchon smelter.

It will turn out annually several dozen thousand tons of ammonium phosphate composite fertilizer with abundant local raw materials.

It will also produce cement.

With a high economic efficiency, the factory will be of great importance in making the national economy chuche-orientated, modern and scientific-based and increasing agricultural production.

##### **New Quick-Freezing Refrigerator**

SK0410100588 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0958 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)—Korean workers have built a 2 million kilocalorie hour quick-freezing refrigerator.

This newly developed centrifugal large quick-freezing refrigerator can replace several dozen piston refrigerators and condensers and evaporators. Its reliability is greater than the piston refrigerator and its serviceable life is incomparably longer.

This two-stage refrigerator can produce a capacity of 2 million kilocalorie hour when the low and high pressure stages are operated simultaneously and 6 million kilocalorie hour under the standard condition when the low pressure stage alone is operated. It is convenient in operation and easy in repair and overhauling.

With the production of this quick-freezing refrigerator, it has become possible to improve the supply of fishes to the population all the year round by freezing them in time.

The refrigerator was built by workers of the August 8 factory by their own efforts and technology and home materials.

##### **Innovations in Freight Transport**

SK0510101088 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1003 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA)—Korean railway workers are effecting innovations in the new 200-day campaign.

After entering this campaign, they have lifted the daily freight transportation quota 16.6 percent above the daily average results during the previous campaign and cut the turnaround of wagons by 0.5 day and the unloading time by more than one hour.

The railway workers under the General Bureau of Western Railways are daily hauling 20,000 more tons of goods than the average results during the former 200-day campaign.

They are registering big successes in their intensive transport of coal to the thermal power stations.

The railway workers under the General Bureau of Northern Railways are transporting in good time raw and other materials including headings to steel and iron works.

#### **Greenhouse Construction Noted**

SK0610102388 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1015 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)—Vegetable greenhouses using solar heat and waste heat are now under construction in Korea.

A splendid greenhouse covering about 100,000 square meters has made its appearance on the Chongjin vegetable greenhouse farm which was organized recently.

The farm situated in the city will produce thousands of tons of vegetables every year for citizens in winter.

It is beneficial economically because it will be operated by using the waste heat from the thermal power plant.

The farm will build another greenhouse covering 10 hectares within this year.

Vigorous endeavours are made in Hamhung, too, to build 300 hectares of a vegetable greenhouse during the new 200-day campaign. Working people there are vigorously striving to carry out in a short time the plan to build in Hungnam area 50 hectares of greenhouses using waste heat and on different cooperative farms 250 hectares of greenhouses using solar heat.

Big and small vegetable greenhouses are now under construction in Pyongyang, Nampo and Kaesong municipalities and other places.

The new greenhouses, together with many existing greenhouses will produce different kinds of vegetables in winter to make the dietary life of the people more affluent.

#### **Anniversary of Chongnyon Press Agency Noted**

SK0110111588 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1052 GMT 1 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today run articles marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the KOREAN NEWS SERVICE (KNS), a trustworthy press medium of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

NODONG SINMUN in its editorial article says:

KNS, in hearty response to the highly important teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has conducted tireless activities to firmly arm the functionaries and compatriots with the immortal *chuche* idea and organise and mobilise the Korean masses in the fulfilment of the patriotic tasks of Chongnyon.

By energetically introducing and propagandizing his great *chuche* idea and his wise leadership and noble communist virtues, it has made a significant contribution to closely rallying the compatriots in Japan around him and imbuing the Chongnyon organisations with the *chuche* idea. At the same time, it has played with credit its role as a propagandist and educator organising and mobilising the compatriots in the patriotic work for defending national dignity and achieving the prosperity of the homeland by equipping them with socialist patriotism.

While widely propagandizing within and without the policy of national reunification laid down by the great leader, KNS has exposed and denounced the "two Koreas" scheme and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and powerfully roused the South Korean people in the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle, and has made a sizeable contribution to the increase of the number of supporters and sympathizers for the just struggle of our people worldwide.

MINJU CHOSON says in a signed article:

The people and men of the press in the homeland firmly believe that the journalists and editors of KNS will in the future further invigorate its press activities for implanting the *chuche* idea among the Chongnyon officials and compatriots in Japan and rousing them in the fulfilment of the patriotic tasks, unswervingly guided by the *chuche*-oriented idea of the press of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

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Political and ideological special articles:

Article by Yon Hyong-muk, "Revolutionary Optimism is the Traditional Revolutionary Spirit of Our People Who Have Victoriously Traversed the Difficult and Rugged Path of Revolution," pp 11-16

Article by Kang Song-san, "Possessing High Revolutionary Spirit and Combat Capabilities Is an Intrinsic Demand of the Working Class and a Decisive Guarantee for the Victory in the Revolution," pp 17-22 (texting)

Article by Yun Chi-ho, "The Great Victory Won Through the Outstanding Leadership and Mass Heroism," pp 23-28

Article by Hong Si-hak, "It Is the Revolutionary Spirit of the Functionaries To Invariably Adhere to Party Policy and to Thoroughly Implement It," pp 29-33 (texting)

Special articles on the revolutionary tradition and party buildup:

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Article by Kim Song-tae, "The 200-Day Campaign and the Mass Political Work," pp 40-45

Article by Pak Pyong-chun, "Party Functionaries Should Ceaselessly Think and Boldly Practice," pp 46-51

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Article by Kang Nung-su, "The Brilliant Artistic Picturization of the Greatness of Our Party—On the Novel 'The Morning Sun,'" pp 73-79

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Article by Chong i-kun, "Checking and Smashing the U.S. Imperialists' Schemes for Two Koreas Are the Urgent Task for the Reunification of the Fatherland," pp 80-85

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Political and ideological special articles:

Article by Kang Hui-won, "Let Us Enhance the Responsibilities and Roles of the Functionaries and Vigorously Step Up the March of the Grand Construction," pp 09-14 (texting)

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Article by Chang Pyong-kyu, "Thoroughly Implementing Party Policy Is the Demand of the Life of Communist Revolutionaries," pp 21-26

Article by Kim Yong-sop, "Functionaries Should Ceaselessly Enhance Their Party Spirit and People-Mindedness," pp 27-32

Special articles on party buildup:

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Article by Pak Yun-ho, "Working in the Seething Reality Is the Traditional Working Style of Party Functionaries," pp 39-44

Special articles on economic construction:

Article by Chon Che-kwan, "The 3-Year Scientific and Technological Development Plan Is a Rewarding Struggle Task To Make the Science and Technology of the Country To Reach a New High Level," pp 45-49



Article by Pak In-suk, "Let Us Ceaselessly Improve the Labor Administration Work According to the Demand of the Grand Socialist Construction," pp 50-54

Article by Yi Yong-kyun, "It Is the Important Task of the Socialist Rural Construction To Put the Agricultural Production on the High Scientific and Technological Foundation," pp 55-59

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Criticism of reactionary theory:

Article by Kim Chu-chol, "The Reactionary Nature of Modern Bourgeois 'Social Philosophy,'" pp 91-96

### **SKNDF Guided by Chuche Ideology**

SK0410122088 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0200 GMT 27 Aug 88

[Talk by station commentator Ko Il-chol: "The Immortal Chuche Idea Is the Guiding Ideology of the SKNDF"]

[Text] How are you? Today the SKNDF is victoriously waging the sacred struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification under the banner of the immortal chuche idea. The patriotic masses of all walks of life in South Korea are gallantly waging the struggle [words indistinct] the SKNDF and against the present fascist regime and the sacred struggle to expedite the cause of national reunification, the long-cherished desire of the nation.

The guiding ideology of the SKNDF is the immortal chuche idea. How all mass organizations lead the struggle for independence is emphatically related to what

ideology these organizations take as their guiding ideology. When all mass organizations take a correct ideology as their guiding ideology, they can [words indistinct] the masses' struggle for independence. What ideology mass organizations take as their guiding ideology is the basic factor which determines the destiny of their building and activity.

The masses' genuine vanguard organizations can be built by taking a correct ideology as their guiding ideology. Based on this guiding ideology, the mass organizations determine the basic goal and direction of their activities.

Only when all mass organizations struggle, taking as their guiding ideology a scientific ideology which correctly reflects the demands and aspiration of the masses and which correctly elucidates the principled ways to realize these demands and aspirations, can they consolidate and develop their existence and smoothly perform the mission and duty as vanguard organizations.

All activities of the SKNDF proceed from the chuche idea and [words indistinct]. The chuche idea is the basis for the SKNDF's existence and for its consolidation and development. It is also the guiding principle of the South Korean mass movement for reunification. By taking the immortal chuche idea as its firm guiding ideology, the SKNDF has been able to pioneer the correct path for its development, to take deep root among the masses, to enjoy the masses' deep trust, and thus to vigorously wage the struggle for independence and democratization of the society together with the masses.

The chuche idea became the guiding ideology of the SKNDF because it gives the South Korean masses a scientific outlook on the world in pioneering their destiny.

The dear leader Secretary Kim Chong-il has indicated: The chuche idea became a revolutionary doctrine which elucidates the path of human liberation most scientifically because it is based on the man-centered world outlook.

The SKNDF is the patriotic vanguard organization which adopts as its goal and mission the task of pioneering the destiny of the South Korean masses whose independence has been trampled underfoot by U.S. domination and the fascist dictatorial repression and which struggles to realize the aspiration and will of the South Korean masses. Therefore, the SKNDF should establish its line and policy and implement them based on the scientific world outlook which gives a correct answer to the destiny of the masses.

The chuche idea has elucidated for the first time in history that it is precisely men who are the masters that dominate and reform the world. Men are the masters of the world; therefore, they are the masters of their own destinies. No strength which determines the destiny of man exists in the world. The great discovery that men are



the masters of their destinies is a new discovery of men's outlook on destiny and [words indistinct]. The chuche idea has opened the era of a new turn in (?pioneering) the destiny of the masses.

Because the SKNDF takes the chuche idea as its guiding ideology, it can establish the most correct direction and methods to pioneer the destiny of the masses with a correct view and stand toward the masses. Proceeding from the view and stand that the masters of the destiny of the South Korean masses are precisely the South Korean masses themselves, the SKNDF has inspired them to enhance their awareness of being the masters of their destinies.

Declaring that the immediate task to pioneer the destiny of the South Korean masses is to liberate themselves from the U.S. colonial rule and the fascist dictatorship which have brutally trampled underfoot the masses' independence, the SKNDF has directed the mass movement toward the anti-U.S. and antifascist movement to make South Korean society independent and democratized.

The anti-U.S. line for independence which has been established based on the chuche idea is the most correct path to pioneer the destiny of the South Korean masses in conformity with the demands of independence.

The chuche idea became the guiding principle of the SKNDF because it elucidates the scientific guiding theory regarding the independence and democratization of South Korean society. To victoriously lead the movement for the independence and democratization of South Korean society, it is imperative to have a guiding theory which gives correct strategic and tactical guideline for the movement.

The chuche idea has elucidated the principle and inevitability of realizing the masses' independence by placing the masses, the masters of their own destiny, in the center. Proceeding from this, the chuche theory gives an extensive answer to theoretical and practical problems.

The anti-U.S. line for independence presented by the SKNDF today and the strategy and tactics it developed are precisely the embodiment of the chuche idea's theory in South Korea's reality. The chuche idea gives the scientific guiding principle which makes it possible to correctly develop the unswerving anti-U.S. movement for independence. This is why the SKNDF now has correctly resolved all theoretical and practical problems, including its goal, character, mission, [words indistinct], as well as the form and method of its struggle.

The chuche idea is the SKNDF's guiding ideology also because it elucidates the guiding principle of the struggle for the independence and democratization of South Korean society.

In order to victoriously develop the independence and democratization of society, it is imperative to have not only a correct guiding theory, but also a correct guiding principle. The independence and democratization of society are not only for the benefit of the masses, but are also the sacred task of the masses themselves. Therefore, the guiding principle in leading the masses is to arise as an indispensable problem in the course of the masses' struggle.

In particular, under today's circumstances in which the fascist suppression has become more unscrupulous, the problem of how to mingle with and lead the masses and how to rally them becomes one of the basic problems which determine success of the struggle. The guiding principle of the chuche idea makes it possible for the SKNDF to mingle with the masses and, relying on the strength of the masses, to advance the movement for the independence and democratization of society and for national reunification.

In other words, the guiding principle of the chuche idea makes it possible for the SKNDF to awake and unite the masses so that they can grasp their position as the masters of their destinies and perform their role. This is precisely the mission of the SKNDF.

When it thoroughly embodies the guiding principle of the chuche idea, the SKNDF can not only adhere to the principle of chuche in its activity and resolve all problems relying on the creative ability of the masses and in conformity with the demands of the specific situation but also successfully carry out the historic task of independence, democracy, and reunification under the banner of independence. The immortal chuche idea has become the SKNDF's only world outlook, its guiding theory, and its guiding principle. Therefore, the SKNDF has declared the chuche idea as its only guiding ideology and has carried out its activity in conformity with the demands of the chuche idea.

The struggle experiences and lessons attained in the past show clearly that without being guided by the chuche idea any mass struggle or any activities by their organizations cannot be carried out nor can the task assigned before the South Korean masses be carried out smoothly.

Living up to the historic experiences and lessons attained in the past period, the SKNDF, the vanguard of the South Korean masses, will invariably advance, holding aloft the banner of the chuche idea, and will realize the independence and democratization of South Korean society and the historic cause of national reunification without fail by leading all [words indistinct]. The SKNDF, which is advancing, holding aloft the immortal banner—the banner of the chuche idea—is ever-victorious and invincible.

### Comparison of Kim Il-song Message to Gorbachev

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 0800 GMT on 3 October carries the text of Kim Il-song's message of greetings to Mikhail Gorbachev upon his election as president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The Pyongyang Radio version has been compared to the KCNA version published in the 3 October DAILY REPORT, page 13, and found to be identical, with the following exceptions:

First column, first paragraph, first sentence of the Pyongyang Domestic version begins as follows:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song... [supplying additional words]

Between second and third paragraphs of the KCNA report, the Pyongyang Domestic broadcast includes the following salutation, not found in the KCNA version, at the beginning of the message to Gorbachev:

The message says:

Moscow

Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR: [supplying salutation]

Second column, last paragraph the Pyongyang Domestic includes the following closing not included in the KCNA version: ...meetings in Moscow.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

[Dated] 1 October 1988, Pyongyang [supplying closing with name and title]

### South Korea

#### President No To Meet Reagan on 20 October

SK0710075388 Seoul YONHAP in English 0742 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 7 (YONHAP)—South Korean President No Taeg-u, slated to visit the United Nations from Oct. 17-21, will also meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington on Oct. 20, a government official said Friday.

"The Korean president will arrive in New York from Seoul on Oct. 17, deliver a speech at the United Nations the next day and visit Washington to have a summit with President Reagan," said the official, who declined to be identified.

"At the summit, No will express thanks for the contributions Reagan has made toward strengthening Korea-U.S. friendly relations during his eight-year tenure as U.S. President, explain Korea's 'northward' diplomatic policy and discuss the U.S. policy toward Korea including trade policy," the official added.

While in New York, No plans to host receptions for foreign delegations to the United Nations and U.S. Government and political leaders, and separate receptions for Korean residents in the United States, the official said.

The government recently announced that the president would deliver a speech at the United Nations General Assembly on Oct. 18 on the theme of "promotion of peace, reconciliation and dialogue on the Korean peninsula."

#### U.S. Uses State Property Without Charge

SK0710042088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Oct 88 p 9

[Text] State and public properties that the U.S. Administration uses here without charge totals 21,552,850 pyong—1,548,614 pyong of land and 3,966 pyong in floor space of buildings, the Finance Ministry said yesterday. One pyong equals 3.3 square meters.

The ministry said in a report to the National Assembly, that the U.S. embassy has used 2,001 pyong of land and 2,986 pyong of buildings and that the U.S. Cultural Centers have used 974 pyong of land and 697 pyong of buildings.

The properties that the U.S. military uses here total 21,545,921 pyong—21,545,638 pyong of land and 288 pyong of buildings.

The ministry said the U.S. Administration uses the state and public properties without charge under a Korea-U.S. agreement and by the direction of the prime minister.

#### Reduced Coal Imports From U.S. Predicted

SK0710023488 Seoul YONHAP in English 0050 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Seoul Oct. 7 (YONHAP) South Korea has imported a substantial quantity of coal from the United States since 1986 at prices more than 30 percent higher than the average price per ton to reduce Korea's trade surplus with the United States, it was revealed Friday.

The revelation came in a report submitted by the Dai-Han Coal Corporation to lawmakers during their audit and inspection of the state-run company.

The government imported 94,000 tons of U.S. anthracite as of Aug. 31 this year at 56.32 U.S. dollars per ton, up 39.4 percent from the average price per ton of 40.4 dollars, according to the report.

The U.S. coal contains 5,877 k calories per kilogram, while that of Australia has 6,446 k calories. As the Australian coal price per ton is 30.28 dollars, Korea has imported U.S. coal at a cost 86 percent more expensive than coal purchased from Australia.

"In view of the country's ever increasing trade surplus with the United States, the corporation intentionally purchased the U.S. coal," an official of the corporation said.

"We plan to reduce coal imports from America beginning this year," the official told parliament.

Korea imported 820,000 tons of anthracite from the United States in 1986 at 54.34 dollars per ton and 650,000 dollars worth last year at 52.50 dollars per ton.

**Film Directors Filing Suit Against U.S. Company**  
*SK0710070288 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 7 Oct 88 p 9*

[Text] Striking film directors will file a lawsuit with the Fair Trade Commission against United International Pictures, the overseas distributor for Paramount, Universal, and MGM-UA, alleging violation of the Fair Trade Act. Cho Mun-chin, chairman of the Motion Picture Directors Association, said yesterday,

The directors, who have moved their street protest to the Motion Pictures Association of Korea office, claim American majors belonging to UIP are providing local importers with "odd" pieces and that UIP's independent operations here will lead to a monopoly on the distribution of quality titles.

UIP, however, sees its operation in quite a different way. "referring to the ad expenses, local importers spend more than 100 million won in Seoul area alone, while UIP allocates 200 million won around the country," said UIP Marketing Manager Chong Hyon-myong. "Frankly speaking, UIP cannot compete with local distributors in ad competition."

Asked if UIP's direct distribution violates the Fair Trade Act, Chong said he could not say exactly.

UIP's response to the protests has been fanning speculation that UIP has guaranteed a stable income for cinemas showing its films and if they want to nullify the contracts they must pay huge indemnities.

But no theater owners want to break the deals, and a growing number of local distributors, producers, and directors say they will cooperate with UIP, according to Chong. "Owners of the cinemas with UIP contracts use the 'punitive compensation' as a pretext to blunt the protesting edge," observed Chong.

An encouraging letter from Michael Williams-Jones, president and chief executive officer of UIP, to the owners of Korea and Shinyong theaters shows the Netherlands-based multinational company has a long-term and persistent stand against Korean filmmakers.

"UIP condemns the tactics employed by the demonstrators in their attempt to delay and disrupt the market entry of American film companies," reads the letter telefaxed last Wednesday. "UIP's commitment to Korea is long-term. We are mutually experiencing tremendous pressures and obstacles, but given the level of commitment and dedication, we at UIP are confident of our position and strategy. We will not succumb to pressures by industry groups nor to threats of violence against us, but rather shall continue on the course of action we embarked upon when we began this venture."

The strikers are adamant they will resist the market invasion. About 100 film directors and script writers headed for the offices of UIP Tuesday. They are now planning to march in front of the American Embassy to protest "market assault" by U.S. companies.

The ongoing signature-collecting campaign is gaining momentum with about 100,000 people signing against UIP's independent distributions here. "The drive is spreading with speed with the help of far-reaching anti-American sentiments, especially inspired among the Korean people during the Seoul Olympic Games," said film director Kim Hyon-myong.

The strikers go as far as to urge the importers not to induce any American movies, arguing that the middlemen's indiscreet influx of American pictures have spoiled the Korean youths rather than cultivated their characters.

The demonstrators also asked the theater owners not to screen American films.

**Lawmaker Seeks Vote on Nuclear Weapons**  
*SK0710052088 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 7 Oct 88 p 1*

[Text] A lawmaker has called for a vote in the National Assembly on whether nuclear weapons should remain in Korea.

"It is a big problem that atomic bombs are deployed in the country even without knowledge of the people," Rep. Cho Yun-hyong said yesterday.

The opposition politician made the remarks at Army Headquarters as the National Assembly's Defense Committee began the second day of its 20-day inspection of state affairs.

It is the first time a lawmaker has openly made such a remark.



Over 1,000 nuclear weapons are deployed at U.S. military bases in Korea, according to foreign reports that the U.S. has neither confirmed nor denied.

At Army Headquarters, lawmakers continued their inquiry into how 50 civilians died at Army camps in 1980 while being detained under the "three purification" program.

Commanders of units in which deaths were reported should testify before the Defense Committee after the 20-day inspection, committee members said.

Briefing Defense Committee members Wednesday night, Defense Minister O Cha-pok said three inmates were shot after rioting and eight others were beaten to death.

Thirty-five other civilians died of illness, two committed suicide and five were killed in accidents, O said.

O apologized for the deaths and extended condolences to the bereaved families, who received compensation ranging from 1 million to 4 million won.

Of the 50 deaths, O said six occurred in the Army's Special Warfare Command units, and four each in Army Division 6, 26, 38 and another division.

The purification program was planned by the now defunct Legislative Council for National Security, led by Gen. Chon Tu-hwan before he took power, O said.

O said it is impossible to confirm who suggested the program now that the body has been dissolved.

The plan executed by the director of the Army's planning and management office under the supervision of martial law commander Yi Hui-song, he said.

At least one Army unit is believed to have been dispatched to control the 1980 Kwangju incident under the approval of the American commander of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces, according to the defense minister.

The martial law commander obtained approval from the American commander to use the 20th Army Division on May 16.

The division moved into a metropolitan area before being dispatched to quell the Kwangju uprising, he said.

At the time the division moved to Kwangju, a lawmaker said, the Korean commander might have notified the American side and sought approval.

The U.S. insists that Korean forces mobilized to control the Kwangju incident were not under the command of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces.

Radical students and dissidents have charged that the U.S. should share responsibility for the tragic incident, claiming that Korean forces under the joint combined forces command were sent to Kwangju.

Home Minister Yi Chun-ku, briefing a parliamentary inspection team Wednesday night, said that nearly 40,000 civilians, mostly hoodlums and ex-convicts, were arrested and sent to the purification program.

They were classified into five groups by a screening committee, with only the first four groups going to the Army camp. Members of the fifth group were released after being given warnings, he said.

Yi In-sop, a senior official of the National Police Headquarters, said their records were destroyed three years later in compliance with the law.

Finance Minister Sakong Il said the government has at present no plan to ask the Australian government to investigate whether former President Chon Tu-hwan has enormous real estate holdings in that country.

In testimony before the Assembly Finance Committee's inspection panel, Sakong said the government cannot make such a request based merely on "groundless rumors."

The opposition parties have insisted that Chon has tens of millions of dollars worth of assets in Australia.

The Australian government has expressed a willingness to probe the allegation when Seoul so asks.

Culture and Information Committee members visited the Education Ministry yesterday to be briefed by Deputy Education Minister Chang Pyong-kyu and his predecessor, Kim Chan-chae, on the government's move in 1985 to enact the Campus Stabilization Law.

The opposition lawmakers said their testimony was inconsistent and threatened to charge them with giving false testimony and insulting the National Assembly.

The parliamentary inspection team asked Chong Tak-yong, director of the Social Reforms Committee, whether it is true that the children of former President Chon Tu-hwan received illegal private tutoring.

**Kim Tae-chung Asks U.S. To Ease Isolation of North**  
*SK0310004588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
3 Oct 88 p 12

[Text] Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung yesterday called for U.S. efforts to help North Korea emerge from its isolation from international society.



In a meeting with Michael Armacost, U.S. undersecretary of state, at his home, he said, "The United States and Japan are urged to take steps to improve relations with Pyongyang, commensurate with Soviet Union and Chinese appeasement with Seoul."

Noting both favorable and "regrettable" steps Americans have taken towards Koreans in history, he said that it is hoped the U.S. Government take into account that fact in formulating American foreign policy.

In a separate meeting between another opposition leader Kim Yong-sam and Armacost, the U.S. official said that there will be remarkable progress in inter-Korean relationships.

He was quoted by a senior RDP executive as saying, "South and North Koreans will see a conspicuous development in their relationships. The U.S. and the Soviet Union are combining their efforts to settle peace on the Korean peninsula."

To that effect, concrete measures were studied in a recent meeting in Washington between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and one possibility is a four-way talk involving the two superpowers and the two Koreas.

**Na Ung-pae Outlines Exchanges With North**  
*SK0710013288 Seoul Television Service in Korean*  
*2330 GMT 6 Oct 88*

[Announcement on 7 October by Na Ung-pae, deputy prime minister and minister of the economic planning board, on economic follow-up measures to implement President No Tae-u's 7 July declaration—live]

[Text] I will now announce the government's policy of North-South economic exchanges elucidated in President No Tae-u's 7 July special declaration.

Item three of President No Tae-u's special declaration on 7 July 1988 clarified that we will open the doors for trade between North and South Korea and that we will regard trade between North and South Korea as internal trade with the national community. If the South and the North are to seek common prosperity as one nation, we believe that it is an urgent task to build and develop a community of common economic interests between South and North Korea and, thus, to elevate the scale and quality of the national economy to a higher stage.

In this connection, we urge the North Korean authorities to resume the North-South economic talks which have thus far been suspended and, thus, to discuss and resolve these measures at the earliest possible date.

Even before the North-South economic talks are resumed, the government will take the following measures in an effort to promote substantial economic exchanges between South and North Korea which, in effect, promote the interests of the entire nation.

First, we allow private or foreign businesses in South Korea to carry into South Korea products that originate from North Korea, and, in turn, to transport products of South Korean origin to North Korea, provided that those products are nonmilitary goods.

Second, we allow our private business firms to practice transit trade between North Korea and third countries.

Third, with regard to North Korean products which are carried into South Korea, trademarks or labels showing the manufacturer are not to be detached.

Fourth, with regard to goods of North Korean origin which are directly delivered or simply transmitted via a third country to our side by means of indirect trade, we will regard such transactions as internal trade within the country. Therefore, we will not charge any customs duty or any other taxes which are imposed on imported goods. As for the shipment of our goods to the North, we will apply various export regulations applicable to exports.

Fifth, we will allow our private businessmen to make contacts with their North Korean counterparts in third countries and to visit North Korea for business purposes. We welcome visits to the ROK by North Korean businessmen for business purposes. We promise to provide them with all possible conveniences and security measures.

Sixth, upon request, we will allow vessels registered in North Korea that are carrying goods from South Korea, North Korea, or third countries to enter our country's ports.

Seventh, to support the specific implementation of this statement, we will take legal and institutional arrangements connected with economic exchanges between North and South Korea. In the meantime, until such time as these legal and institutional arrangements are made, the provisions of our Foreign Trade Act concerning trade with special regions will be applicable to the indirect trade between North and South Korea.

We hope North Korea will respond positively to the aforementioned economic measures. Our government wishes to reaffirm its determination to make every effort to realize substantial economic exchanges between the North and the South.

**Indirect Import of North Korean Coal Revealed**  
*OW0710094988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0912 GMT  
7 Oct 88*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 7 KYODO—South Korea's state-run Dai Han Coal Co. Imported North Korean coal through third countries between 1979-1983, company officials told a National Assembly session Thursday.

The officials did not disclose the names of the third countries but observers believed that the coal was routed through China and Japan.

The coal imports during the five years totalled 1,272,000 tons, the officials said.

The coal trade was halted in 1983, the year when the Burmese Government said North Korean agents killed 17 people, including four South Korean cabinet ministers on a visit to Rangoon in a bomb attack.

Disclosure of the coal trade came a day before Friday's announcement by South Korea officially permitting indirect trade with the north as internal and therefore duty-free.

**KTA To Launch Direct Calls to USSR, PRC**  
*SK0710061588 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 7 Oct 88 p 1*

[Text] International subscriber dialing [ISD] will be available to East-bloc countries during the Seoul Paralympic Games.

The Korea Telecommunication Authority [KTA] has decided to launch ISD service with 20 nations, including nine East-bloc countries with which South Korea has no diplomatic ties, by the end of this month, a KTA spokesman said. The Paralympics will be staged Oct. 15-24.

The ISD service will connect dialers in Korea with, among others, the Soviet Union, China, Hungary, East Germany and Togo without having to go through an operator.

ISD service with 20 countries was inaugurated on a temporary basis Sept. 1 in the interests of athletes and officials participating in the Seoul Olympic Games.

In the past, telephone calls could be made only through operators to nations in the East bloc.

The government is seriously considering making ISD permanent, a source said.

KTA connects international direct calls to Eastern Europe through satellites in fixed orbits over the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean via relay stations in Poryung and Kumsan, both in Chungchongnam-do.

For calls to China, KTA uses communications satellites over the Pacific by way of the domestic relay stations.

**Visits by Koreans in China Made Easier**  
*SK0710042488 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES  
in English 7 Oct 88 p 1*

[Text] The government simplified the procedures for homeland visits by Korean nationals living in China from Wednesday as a follow-up measure of President No Tae-u's July 7 special declaration on opening doors to Communist bloc countries, the Foreign Ministry announced yesterday.

According to this measure, Koreans can invite any relatives in China by sending an invitation directly to them without applying to the Korean Red Cross.

The government will also issue entry permits instead of temporary certificates for the visitors thus recognizing their Chinese passports.

Those issuing the invitation are no longer required to deposit \$734 at a domestic bank per person they invite.

In the past Koreans at home could invite only their family members or cousins in China after applying to the KNRC [Korean National Red Cross] and obtaining permission from the relevant government authorities,

The government used to inform the entry permission to the invited through the Korean Consulate in Hong Kong.

In case Koreans at home want to visit their relatives in China, they have to apply to the Passport Division of the Foreign Ministry, not the KNRC starting Wednesday, a ministry official said.

He also revealed that the government has already informed China of the new policy through the consulate in Hong Kong.

**Trial Period for China Tourism Reported**  
*SK0710043188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES  
in English 7 Oct 88 p 3*

[Text] The Transportation Ministry has decided to allow only certain types of people to make trips to China although there is a plan to expand the scope of those going to China in the days to come, it was reported yesterday.

According to the ministry, despite the start of full-fledged tourist exchanges between the two nations from this month, those to be allowed to make the trip to China will be confined to university professors, history teachers at middle and high schools, scholars and university students for the time being.

After a certain trial period, trips to China will also be allowed to the general public on a gradual basis, the ministry said.

During the trial period, all the possible problems arising in connection with the permission of pleasure trips to China will be analyzed, according to the ministry.

**Agricultural Projects With PRC Developing**  
*SK0710065088 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 7 Oct 88 p 6*

[Text] Korea is pushing for its advancement to China for farming development projects riding on brisk trade between the two countries.

The state-invested Agriculture and Fisheries Development Corporation is propelling an agricultural project in a Chinese plain on the lower Heilong River, while Doosan Industrial Company is studying a shrimp farm project in the Shandong Province, industry sources said yesterday.

A report of the Rural Development Administration yesterday also said farming technique cooperation between Seoul and Beijing is under way.

The state-run corporation's move followed a Chinese announcement that it will allow foreign investments in development projects for the plain covering an area of 100,000 square kilometers.

**Negotiations With USSR on Trade Offices**  
*SK0610112688 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
*1117 GMT 6 Oct 88*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 6 (YONHAP)—Negotiations are underway between South Korea and the Soviet Union for an exchange of trade offices, the Korean Foreign Ministry disclosed Thursday.

In its report to the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, the Foreign Ministry said the state-run Korea Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA) and the Soviet Federal Chamber of Commerce have been engaged in the negotiation.

The ministry said similar negotiations are underway also with East Germany, Poland, and Bulgaria.

A vernacular newspaper, meanwhile, reported Thursday that a Soviet delegation led by the vice president of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce will come to Seoul by the end of this month.

The report said the Soviet delegation is likely to reach an agreement with the KOTRA on the exchange of trade offices.

"I know that kotra received an affirmative response from the Soviet side recently. The vice president of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce is highly likely to sign the final agreement in Seoul," the paper said, quoting an informed business source.

In addition, the source allegedly said, there has been "a number of contacts" between the Korean Government and the Soviet authorities during the Seoul Olympic games.

"Following suit of Hungary, the Soviet Union is likely to set up a trade office first and then to upgrade the bilateral relations to the governmental level," the source said.

Another business source said the two countries will reach a final agreement by the end of this month and set up trade offices in Seoul and Moscow by the end of this year.

**Soviet Trade Official To Visit**  
*SK0710055388 Seoul YONHAP in English 0545 GMT 7*  
*Oct 88*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 7 (YONHAP)—A high-level official of the Soviet Chamber of Economy and Industry is scheduled to visit Seoul next Tuesday to discuss ways to exchange trade offices between Moscow and Seoul, the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) said Friday.

Vladimir Golanov, vice president of the Soviet chamber, is to hold talks with KOTRA officials on ways to materialize direct trade between their two countries.

They are also to take up such issues as the signing of an agreement on trade cooperation to help South Korea participate in various development projects in Siberia, a KOTRA official said.

The official said the Soviet chamber and KOTRA have almost reached agreement to sign an accord on bilateral trade cooperation, after talks through various channels, including talks between businessmen and scholars from the two countries.

If the agreement is signed, the Soviet Union will be the third socialist country to establish a trade office in South Korea, following Hungary and Yugoslavia.

The official also said that KOTRA President Yi Sun-ki will visit the Soviet Union later this month or early next month to sign the agreement.

South Korea, which agreed with Hungary to open permanent missions in each others capital, is also seeking to sign economic cooperation agreements with such East European countries as Bulgaria, East Germany and Poland, the official added.



**Agreements With East European Nations Expected**  
SK0710065388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 7 Oct 88 p 6

[Text] Korea is expected to sign economic cooperation agreements with three East European countries late this month or early next month, sources at the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA) said yesterday.

The three countries are Bulgaria, East Germany, and Poland. Korea has no diplomatic relations with Communist nations.

The sources said that a Korean delegation led by Yi Sun-ki, president of KOTRA, is expected to visit those countries to conclude the agreements.

The content of the projected pacts between Korea and those countries is expected to be similar to that in recent economic cooperation agreements between Korea and Hungary and Korea and Yugoslavia.

Major elements of the agreements are expected to include the exchange of trade offices, trade commissions, and economic information, as well as the establishment of consultation channels.

KOTRA plans to set up trade offices in those East European countries soon after the agreements are completed. The sources said the Korean trade offices in the three countries could be established this year.

The three countries also are expected to set up trade offices in Seoul this year or early next year, at the latest.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union is reportedly hinting that "immediate" direct trade with Korea could be possible if Korea's participation in the development of Siberia is guaranteed, the sources said.

If both sides agree soon in principle on the conditions of Korea's participation in Siberia's development, the establishment of a Korean trade office in the Soviet Union before the end of this year is likely, the sources said.

**DJP Comments on Release of Political Prisoners**  
SK0710055088 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 7 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] The release of political prisoners who are under investigation awaiting trial is impossible, the ruling DJP said yesterday.

Commenting on the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy's request for the immediate release of 514 political detainees, the ruling party said that 224 of them are still awaiting trial and 218 are serving prison terms after being convicted.

Rep. Yi Pyong-yong, chairman of the DJP's human rights promotion committee, also said that 63 out of 514 political detainees have already been released.

The 218 who are serving terms are mostly North Korean agents, murderers and arsonists, Yi said.

He made it clear that the release of such lawbreakers is impossible.

Leading dissident Chang Ki-pyo was excluded from the list of those paroled last Monday on National Foundation Day.

**Defense Ministry Reports on Kwangju to Assembly**  
SK0710034588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES  
in English 7 Oct 88 p 1

[Text] The Korean Army took over the operational control of the 20th Infantry Division from the American-led Combined Forces Command (CFC) on May 16, 1980, apparently in preparation for the nationwide expansion of martial law the following day.

The revelation came in a report by the Defense Ministry to the Assembly yesterday.

The report contradicted earlier testimony by minister O Cha-pok at a parliamentary session last June that the division was released from CFC control "immediately after the Oct. 26, 1979 assassination of President Pak Chong-hui."

The division, then commanded by Pak Chun-pyong, present secretary general of the Democratic Justice Party, was subsequently put into the quelling of the Kwangju uprising which lasted from May 18 to 27, 1980.

When the division came under Korean control has been the subject of long, heated controversy as anti-government student activists have claimed that the United States acquiesced in the bloody military suppression of the Kwangju uprising.

The Ministry's report said that the Army chief of staff asked for the restoration of the right to control the 60th regiment and the artillery command of Pak's division in a cable to the CFC on May 16.

It was permitted on that day by the American commander, Gen. John Wickham, according to the report.

The authorization led to the dispatch of the troops stationed outside Seoul, to the capital city and later to Kwangju.

The massive protest in Kwangju was triggered by the arrest of dissidents, particularly Kim Tae-chung, on May 17 following the formation of a junta headed by military strongman Chon Tu-hwan.



Before the arrival of the 20th division, special airborne troops, led by Chong Ho-yong, now a DJP legislator, engaged in riot control in Kwangju. Chong's unit was placed out of the CFC control.

In the examination of the Defense Ministry which went on until dawn yesterday, Rep. Hwang Myong-su of the Reunification Democratic Party pounded ministry officials for alleged overcharging in the purchase of munitions during the Chon administration.

"Chon signed contracts for the purchase of Belgian radar systems of inferior quality when he was visiting Belgium instead of superior Swiss ones. Each was priced at twice the market price of 3 billion won," he claimed.

The government overlooked "huge illicit profits" of a few defense industrial businesses which disguised imported artillery equipment as their own products and supplied them to the ministry for exorbitantly high prices, he claimed.

He also accused the ministry of wasting 500 billion won by replacing gasoline-fueled tanks with diesel ones under the pretext that the former were not economic. He pointed out that the excellent gasoline tanks could have been remodeled into diesel ones at lower cost.

In the inspection of Army headquarters, Assemblymen centered their inquiries on what they described as the unsatisfactory probe by military investigators into senior officers of the Army Intelligence Command with regard to an assault on a journalist last August.

They argued that there might be higher-ranking generals involved in the incident than Maj. Gen. Yi Chin-paek, relieved of the AIC command for the terrorist act.

Judiciary committee members maintained in an inspection of the Justice Ministry that the ministry violated the Constitution by applying retroactively the Social Protection Law, established in December 1980, to inmates of Samchong reeducation camps for an extended labor service.

The reeducation program began in August, 1980.

**PPD Calls for Action on Chon Capital Flight**  
*SK0710040188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES*  
*in English 7 Oct 88 p 3*

[Text] An opposition lawmaker charged yesterday that the government is blocking the Assembly investigation into the alleged capital diversion overseas by ex-president Chon Tu-hwan and his family members by delaying formal requests to Australia and other countries for relevant data.

Rep. Yi Chan-ku of the Party for Peace and Democracy, said yesterday that it is therefore necessary for the Assembly to pass a resolution calling on the government

to seek cooperation from foreign countries in determining the amount of personal assets the ex-president and his family members might have overseas.

On the first day of their inspection of the Foreign Ministry, the Assemblyman asserted that the Australian Foreign Ministry "promised" to provide all data regarding personal assets of the Chon family if and when a formal request is made by the Seoul government.

He questioned why the Foreign Ministry had not made any formal request to the foreign countries yet.

The former professor specializing in North Korean affairs also asked whether the government has deliberately foiled a project to have Seoul and Pyongyang jointly sponsor a music festival in the Demilitarized Zone.

He said he was informed that the Seoul government "discouraged" Yun Isang, the Korean musician living in Berlin, from initiating the joint music festival.

He also wanted to know why a professor at an institute under the umbrella of the National Unification Board was fired for what the government views as a controversial article in a news bulletin.

Assemblymen of the Culture-Education Committee meanwhile decided to call Mrs. Yi Sun-cha, wife of ex-president Chon Tu-hwan, to the panel for her testimony on the "controversial" operation of the Saesaedae Foundation, of which she is chairwoman.

She refused to appear as a witness yesterday. Instead, she sent a note saying she could not accept the Assembly request for testimony for personal reasons. The memo was delivered through a messenger to Chong Tae-chol, chairman of the Assembly Culture-Education Committee.

The lawmakers found an exclusive office in charge of surveillance and monitoring of dissident teachers on the 15th floor of the Integrated Government Building Wednesday. There, they opened a cabinet and found a list of documents chronicling the activities of dissident teachers.

The committee members also wanted to know how many graduates of the Korea Military Academy are now working with the Education Ministry, whether there was any illegal diversion of education tax beyond the stipulated purposes and when the government will lift its ban on private tutoring.

The ministry kept mum on questions as to who had initiated the abortive Campus Stabilization Law, which would have put a tight restriction on students activism last year.

Labor Affairs Minister Choe Myong-hon said his ministry will abolish regular and irregular meetings of ministry staff and security officials to map out countersteps on labor movement.

Members of the Assembly Finance Committee questioned why the Korea First Bank announced the bankruptcy of the Kukje-ICC group in 1985. Finance Minister Sakong Il said his ministry initiated the liquidation process of the Kukje-ICC group, adding that the ministry did not get approval in written documents from then president Chon Tu-hwan.

Rep. Kim U-sok of the Reunification Democratic Party who is a member of the Assembly Public Administration Committee demanded that the government conduct a wholesale release of political prisoners and restore their civil rights.

At the Home Affairs Ministry Wednesday, opposition lawmakers complained that the ministry did not provide any data on the Samchong reeducation camps.

Minister Yi Chun-ku promised to provide material soon. He reported that the police had arrested and turned over to the military camp for reeducation a total of 39,786 hooligans, thieves and other trouble-makers in the early 1980s.

A high-ranking official of the National Police Headquarters said the police scrapped the list of those figures.

**Assembly Continues Probe of 5th Republic**  
SK0710053488 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 7 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] Lawmakers continued their on-the-spot inspection of the business of government ministries yesterday. They focused on probing irregularities of the previous Fifth Republic.

The Assembly's inspection generally proceeded smoothly, but the sessions were interrupted at some ministries amidst arguments over some touchy issues.

Foreign Ministry: The audit session here was suspended for about 15 minutes when an opposition lawmaker demanded the summoning of some persons as witnesses.

Even before Minister Choe Kwang-su delivered an opening speech, Rep. Yi Chan-ku of the opposition party for Peace and Democracy demanded the ambassador to Sweden, Yi Chong-pin, and four other people be called as witnesses.

Rep. Yi argued that questioning the ambassador to Sweden is necessary for looking into problems in the government's policies toward Korean residents abroad. Ministry officials accused Rep. Yi of disturbing the atmosphere of the audit by taking issue with minor details.

Of the Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee members DJP Chairman Yun Kil-chung and Chong Ho-yong, whose office in the lawmakers' hall near the Assembly building was seized by activist students, were not present.

Defense Ministry: The audit which started on Wednesday morning continued through 3 a.m. yesterday.

Lawmakers' queries concentrated on scandals involving the death of 50 civilians during military reeducation programs in 1980.

"Seeing the Assembly's audit of the administration be revived today, I'm overwhelmed with extreme emotion," said Rep. Hwang Myong-su of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party.

He questioned Defense Minister O Cha-pok on the alleged irregularities in defense-related industries, arguing that some of them have been making excessive profits.

Rep. Choe Hyong-u of the RDP described the 1980 military reeducation program as an "unconstitutional move." He then demanded that those responsible for the deaths of trainees be punished.

Office of First State Minister for Political Affairs: Minister Yi Chong-chan told the Assembly inspection team Wednesday that he will try to encourage former President Chon Tu-hwan to clarify his position regarding scandals involving himself and his family at an opportune time.

Asked about the question of political detainees, Yi said, "I will do my best to resolve the problem at an early date. But we cannot disregard legal procedures in handling the issue."

Prime Minister's Office: During inspection of the Social Reform Commission, lawmakers demanded to know whether former President Chon Tu-hwan had his children receive out-of-school tutoring.

"The commission banned out-of-school lessons and cracked down on private tutors. Why hasn't it taken steps against Chon?" asked Rep. Pak Sil of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy.

Rep. Kim U-sok of the Reunification Democratic Party asked, "Why is it that the commission overlooked the numerous malpractices and irregularities committed by the leading figures of the Fifth Republic?"

Opposition lawmakers demanded the abolition of the commission, saying they oppose the government plan to transform it into a civic organization.

Finance Ministry: Ministry officials looked relieved to see that lawmakers asked in previous special Assembly sessions.

"At first we were extremely strained because it is the first Assembly audit in 16 years. As it turned out, however, we had no reason to be so anxious," said an official.

**Former NSP Chief Ignores Assembly Subpoena**  
*SK0710054688 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 7 Oct 88 p 2*

[Text] A former chief of the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP], the head of the presidential security service, and the president of the Ilhae Foundation all ignored subpoenas to appear before the parliamentary panel investigating the Fifth Republic yesterday.

Chang Se-tong, An Hyon-tai and Kim Ki-hwan, key figures in the alleged irregularities of the controversial Ilhae Foundation, were scheduled to testify before the subcommittee in connection with its investigation into establishment of the foundation.

Kim Kap-ki, 29, former Ilhae accountant, attended the subpanel as requested, becoming the first witness to abide by a subpoena issued under the law on testimony in parliament that was passed in May this year.

The subpanel postponed the hearing until Chang and other key witnesses agree to testify.

They will be requested to take the witness stand Oct. 14 and if they refuse they will be forcibly brought before the panel.

**DJP Activates Special Samchong Probe Panel**  
*SK0710055488 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 7 Oct 88 p 2*

[Text] The ruling DJP inaugurated a special investigation team to look into the Samchong reeducation camp scandal at the party level.

The team led by Rep. An Pyong-kyu is also staffed by Rep. Yi Hak-pong and Rep. Son Chu-hwan.

Rep. An told reporters that the investigation team will do its best to clear all suspicious surrounding the social clean-up drive initiated by the Fifth Republic with the

help of the military in 1980. At least 50 inmates were reportedly killed during the reeducation programs implemented at various military sites.

"The reeducation program was executed against the backdrop of the then social and political confusion and should not be judged by the political dimension of today," a DJP official said.

He disclosed, however, that the consensus of the DJP is to look into the case so as to uncover errors and mistakes of the military in the course of the reeducation program for clearance of the suspicions associated with the social clean-up campaign.

**DJP Reacts to Students Office Break In**  
*SK0710064688 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 7 Oct 88 p 3*

[Text] The ruling DJP denounced yesterday "barbarous student violence" at the office of Rep. Chong Ho-yong.

Kim Chung-hui, spokesman of the ruling party, said that his party joins other people in condemning the radical student group armed with petrol bombs and steel pipes who broke into Chong's office yesterday morning, destroying office equipment and inflicting injuries on people there.

Calling on the government to root out radical student forces, Kim said that the violence is aimed at breaking national reconciliation while undermining the friendly relations between Korea and the United States.

**Assembly Speaker Comments**  
*SK0710064288 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 7 Oct 88 p 3*

[Text] Kim Chae-sun, speaker of the National Assembly, yesterday said that the student violence at the office of Rep. Chong Ho-yong of the ruling DJP is counter to the development of a democratic political system.

Describing the violence as a "rash act" undermining the very foundation of the democracy, Kim said that such an incident, which comes at a time when the four rival parties are conducting parliamentary auditing and inspection of the administration, will not be tolerated by the people.

He also called on the people to pay special attention to the National Assembly, which he said is playing a pivotal role in implementing democratic reforms in the Sixth Republic.



## Burma

### Current Situation in Rangoon Reported

BK0710072488 Hong Kong AFP in English 0702 GMT  
7 Oct 88

[Text] Rangoon, Oct 7 (AFP)—Burma's military junta has asked the country's press to help raise morale and persuade people to discard violence, official newspapers said here Friday.

Troops for the second day surrounded Rangoon General Hospital where several students were said to be holed up. They had still made no move to enter the compound, but had blocked all entrances and exits to the building, witnesses said.

State radio had Wednesday reported frequent clashes inside the hospital between 41 members of three rival student factions "camping" in the heart disease ward, and said they were disturbing hospital staff and patients.

The WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY quoted Minister of Home and Religious Affairs Phone Myint as saying the press "should abide by journalistic ethics, try to raise the morale of the people, and make them discard their violent manners."

Newspapers "must also avoid printing rumours, and (should) write such materials which could encourage and arouse the people to come to love the union and their own people," Major General Phone Myint was quoted as saying.

In a meeting Thursday with the Printers and Publishers Board, he also called on the press to "prevent thinking very highly of foreign countries and wanting to depend on them, and have a desire to be self-dependent."

The WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY, which has English and Burmese editions, is one of only two papers revived by the junta that took over September 18 to shore up a 26-year old regime weakened by mass pro-democracy protests and strikes.

The second paper, the DAILY MIRROR, came out for two days last week and has not reappeared. All six state-run newspapers closed during the unrest.

Informed sources said there was a shortage of newsprint, while workers who returned by a government-set deadline Monday for the end of pro-democracy strikes have been allowed to leave their jobs early without doing any work.

Some government departments are arranging for workers to use office cars and preparing to issue bus passes to counter continued overcrowding and high fares on buses due to petrol (gasoline) shortages in the capital, informed sources said.

Despite government deliveries of petrol, black market prices have risen to 160 kyats (25 dollars at the last official rate) a gallon, compared to 110 kyats (17 dollars) last week and an official price of 3.5 kyats, the sources said.

Public servants and workers at essential departments have been told not to leave before the end of their shift despite the transport problems and the lack of work as the junta tries to return the administration to normal, they said.

(Rangoon-based diplomats reached from Bangkok said people could not work because the bureaucracy is in disarray, machines and equipment in many places are broken or looted and factories lack raw materials and spare parts.)

Informed sources said workers who did not turn up at their jobs by Monday were dismissed while dozens of others who went to work were sacked or retired for having taken part in protests and strikes.

At least 500 leaders of the six-week general strike have been arrested since last week, including people who turned up Monday, opposition sources said.

Officially, 448 people have died and at least 1,200 been arrested in a post-coup crackdown on protestors and looters.

(Rangoon-based diplomats reached from Bangkok say hundreds more may have died, while students fleeing to Thailand have put the toll above 1,000.)

### Minister Meets With Printers

BK0610142088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Excerpt] The Printers and Publishers Registration Central Committee [PPRCC] and Major General Phone Myint, minister of home and religious affairs, met at the Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs conference hall at 1400 today.

Addressing the meeting, Major General Phone Myint called on those present to regard him as a family member, explained the four tasks of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, and invited those present to work with him to ensure the success of the tasks undertaken by the council. He then explained the policies regarding printing and publishing as drafted by the PPRCC.

The minister said workers and public service personnel must foster patriotism, show loyalty to the state and the people, and work with goodwill. As the workers and personnel already understand the policies of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, they should strictly abide by them. The PPRCC will work strictly within the framework of the policies laid down and in accordance with existing laws and regulations and will not show any

favoritism or bias. As a body issuing directives, it is necessary for the PPRCC to work within the framework of policies, and responsible officials should instruct those working under them of this.

Publications, he said, should observe the ethics of publications and endeavor to boost the morality of people. They must avoid rumors and false news that agitate barbaric acts and behavior, work toward fostering patriotism, nationalism, and a spirit of self-reliance, and check the tendency to depend on foreign countries. [passage omitted]

#### **Curfew 'Still in Force'**

BK0710111688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1100 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] The State Law and Order Restoration Council had issued Order No 2/88 on 18 September 1988. Subsection A of Section 1 of the order states that no one, without proper authorization, is permitted to travel on the streets between 2000 and 0400.

However, there have been rumors that the time has been changed from 1800 to 0600 in Rangoon proper. It has been reported that the rumors are totally untrue and that the original time [for curfew] is still in force.

#### **Faction Urges 'Tougher Action'**

BK0710085488 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
7 Oct 88 p 4

[Excerpt] Rangoon—A hard line faction within the military government is pushing for tougher action to deal with political opponents, reluctant workers and a shattered economy, diplomats said yesterday.

The military, which seized power to stop the democratic movement on Sept 18, broadcast a television documentary which said looting and violence has caused more than US\$12 million in damage to Burmese industry.

"People had written this economy off as a basket case before," one diplomat said, "but now much of the machinery has been wrecked by looters."

"There are very few indications that anything is happening at the state factories, so we assume there is nothing," he said.

Particularly serious is that most employees are doing little and leaving early even though threats of arrest and dismissal have forced them back to their jobs after seven weeks of strikes.

Diplomats said the hardline military leaders, particularly Brig Gen Than Shwe, deputy chief of staff, and Brig Gen Phone Myint, minister of home and religious affairs, wanted tougher measures.

Already Phone Myint has sacked numerous officials deemed to be less than diligent in stopping their underlings from joining pro-democracy demonstrations, one diplomat said.

He has also ordered troops to move street hawkers off the sidewalks of the capital because student demonstrators were escaping troops by dodging through the crowds of hawkers and their customers.

The student tactics have frustrated the military which used force to crush larger demonstrations, leaving more than 440 people dead by official count. Diplomats estimate that more than 1,000 people were killed.

One diplomat said the hardline faction was dissatisfied with Prime Minister Gen Saw Maung's willingness to let top opposition leaders remain free. He said there was particular dissatisfaction that retired Gen Aung Gyi, president of the opposition National League for Democracy, has been allowed to address crowds in central Burma.

A government-produced television documentary showed the damage done by the weeks of civil unrest and angry reaction to the military takeover.

Most seriously damaged were a massive bridge project, medical laboratories, cigarette and soap factories, a fish canning plant, a coffee grinding plant, a customs warehouse, fire stations, and dozens of government offices, the documentary showed.

Diplomats said the end of international aid because of government brutality meant that no funds were available to repair the damage.

"For the coming months the army may be capable of maintaining order, but there is evidence they will soon face grave difficulties," a diplomat said and pointed specifically at the arms manufacturing industry.

"The army does not have the special materials for its arms manufacturing," he said.

He said it was unclear whether Burma's regular supplier of military materials, Fritz-Werner, a state-owned West German company, would continue its supplies. West Germany, like the United States and several other countries, has cut off all aid to Burma, but the military material was not believed to be aid.

The military faces threats from student groups who say they are training for urban guerrilla warfare with arms from ethnic insurgent groups and exiled political opponents of the regime.

"Most of the groups claim to have secret training centres around town, but very few arms have made it into Rangoon," one diplomat said. [passage omitted]

**Unity, Development Party Allowed To Register**

BK0610142788 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] The Unity and Development Party, which has its headquarters at Room No 8, Building No 19, U Wisara Yeiktha, Dagon Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 6 October 1988 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 7, dated 6 October 1988, of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Unity and Development Party, was formed with the following Politburo:

Thakin Soe [former chairman of Red Flag Communist Party of Burma], patron;

U Ohn Maung of Shan State, chairman;

U Than Maung of Myingyan, Rangoon, vice chairman;

U Tun Aung Kyaw of Manaung, Rangoon, general secretary;

U Hla Myint, lawyer, of Taungdwingyi, joint general secretary;

U Kyaw, former parliamentarian of Yesagyo, member;

U Kyaw Win of Kungyangon, member;

U Myint Han of Mandalay, member;

U Kyin Soe of Dedaye, member and;

Daw Khin Su of Rangoon.

**Antifascist People's Freedom League Registers**

BK0610143188 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] The Antifascist People's Freedom League, which has its headquarters at No 58, 1st floor, Barr Street, Kyauktada Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 6 October 1988 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 8, dated 6 October 1988 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Antifascist People's Freedom League has been formed with the following central executive committee:

Bo Kyar Nyunt, former member of parliament, chairman;

U Nyunt Thein, high court lawyer, general secretary;

U Phone Myint, high court lawyer, treasurer;

U Maung Maung Gyi, executive;

U Tin Aye, executive;

U Aye, executive and;

U Zeya, executive.

**Opposition Leader Urges Protests Against Junta**

BK0610124388 Hong Kong AFP in English 1237 GMT  
6 Oct 88

[By Khin Maung Thwin]

[Text] Rangoon, Oct 6 (AFP)—Top opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi Thursday called for pro-democracy forces to unite in the face of repression by Burma's military junta and force it to create conditions for free and fair elections.

"I don't think that this government will willingly create free and fair elections, so it is up to us to put as much pressure as possible," said the general secretary of the opposition National League for Democracy.

She said the government of General Saw Maung had abolished democratic rights and indulged in "unfair practices" after taking over in a September 18 coup to save a protest-weakened 26-year old authoritarian regime from collapse.

"It's no use saying on the one hand they're going to hold free and fair elections and on the other hand taking away all the democratic rights of the people," she told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here in an exclusive interview.

"It just doesn't make sense taking with the left hand what the right hand has given," added the 43-year old daughter of late Burmese independence hero Aung San who has become a key spokesman of the pro-democracy movement.

She urged people "to protest in every way" against mass arrests and sackings of striking government workers and other attacks on democratic rights, adding [passage indistinct] make the voice of the people heard."

Gen. Saw Maung, who launched a crackdown on protests in which hundreds have died, has promised multi-party elections once order is restored and legalized several opposition parties which registered with its election commission.

"We need to move ahead. We need to carry on with the democracy movement. We are not standing on our pride and saying we won't be legalized by this government, because it is not a matter of pride," said Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi.

"It is a matter of what protection we can give to the democracy movement... If they create free and fair elections as they say they would, then we must be prepared to take part.

"After all if you accept a democratic system of government, it means that you accept elections. This is the only way we will get the kind of democratic system we are talking about," the opposition leader said.



She said the National League for Democracy registered to have some kind of legal umbrella under which opposition forces could unite.

"The first step is to unite all the scattered forces and once we're strong enough then we can start pushing up the momentum by working in unity, by protesting in unity... For the return of democratic rights," she said.

She called for freedom of expression and of demonstration and urged the junta to revoke a curfew and ban on public gatherings imposed after the coup.

She said the league had written to the junta "to come up with some agreement to help the country" but they answered they were busy trying to get the administration back to normal and would meet with leaders of all parties at a future date.

"We wanted an interim government to assure free and fair elections and still want one but if these people can really give free and fair elections, then we can go ahead with it," said Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi.

She said the league neither condoned nor condemned radical students who have been forced underground by the Army crackdown and have linked up with ethnic insurgents to prepare for an armed struggle against the government.

"We do understand that many students feel that the only way they can get rid of this government is through armed struggle. This is because of the way this government has behaved," she said.

"The military administration as soon as it took power started shooting at people. Well if you do this it's not a great surprise that a lot of people will feel that the only way to talk to this government is through the barrel of the gun."

Other opposition parties which have registered separately with the election commission are negotiating to become part of the National League for Democracy, she said, adding that she would also welcome former Premier U Nu, who has formed his own government and wants to hold his own elections.

"As for U Nu holding his own elections, I must say that we think that it is rather impractical. But we're all for unity and we keep saying that we do want to work together," she said.

**Authorities Seize 42 Illegal Weapons in Sagaing**  
*BK0610143388 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
1330 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Sagaing Division's Dabayin Township Law and Order Restoration Council has been uncovering illegal weapons in the township. Between 25 and 27 September, the council uncovered 42 homemade guns and 2 barrels from Kalabalu, Danbin, Kyunbin, Htonbo, Thabeikle, and Nagabon villages.

**Naval Unit Fires at Rice Looters; Kills One**

*BK0610143588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
1330 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] At 1330 today while rice was being distributed to various departments from cargo boats berthed at No 5 jetty in Botataung, seven persons bent on violence arrived aboard a motor boat and started looting rice. The naval security unit opened fire at them. As a result, one looter was killed.

**65 Detainees Reported Freed in Bassein**

*BK0610144588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
1330 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Of the 109 people detained for security reasons in Bassein in connection with the recent disturbances, 39 people were released on 3 October, and 26 more people were freed at 1300 today.

On behalf of the chairman of Irrawaddy Division Law and Order Restoration Council, the deputy commander of the division, the divisional people's police commander, and council members met the detainees at the Eya-Shwewa hall and explained to them the stand of the Defense Forces.

After lecturing them, the detainees were sent home and handed over to their parents and guardians.

**More Detainees Released**

*BK0610143788 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
1330 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] At 1700 on 5 October, the chairman of Sagaing Division Law and Order Restoration Council met 29 people detained for security reasons following the recent state of affairs and gave them a lecture. Later, they were sent home and handed over to their parents and guardians.

Similarly, 25 people, including 1 student, from Mandalay were lectured by the deputy judge advocate general of the Northwest Military Command at a meeting held at 1830 on 5 October. The detainees were sent home and handed over to their parents and guardians.

**'Rebel' Group 'Plans To Set Up' Radio Station**

*BK0710024188 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
7 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] A Burmese rebel group plans to set up a radio station in Karenni State to enable the resistance to keep the population abreast of developments and keep the movement alive.

National United Party [NUP] secretary Soe Aung said the radio system would be an invaluable weapon in the battle against Ne Win, whose Burma Socialist Programme Party has recently changed its name to the National Unity Party.

Soe Aung said the radio will initially broadcast in Burmese and English and later in the languages of minority groups in order to reach a larger audience.

The group, he said, had been in contact with overseas Burmese for more than six years and had been assured financial and moral support.

Apart from the radio station, the NUP intends to give 200 Burmese student recruits military training in Karenni state, opposite Mae Hong Son.

A Karen National Union [KNU] commander, however, doubted the NUP would be able to build its radio station.

A KNU radio station in Mae Tawah, opposite Tha Song Yang district of Tak, had to shut down after being attacked by Rangoon forces.

#### **Insurgents Said To Rob Passenger Launch**

*BK0610144788 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 6 Oct 88*

[Text] On 2 October, about 10 Mon insurgents forced "Shwemin Aung", a passenger launch plying between Moulmein and Kyondo, to come to the bank near (Kawgu) village in Kawkareik Township and robbed 60,000 kyats in gold and cash from the passengers.

While the robbery was in progress another passenger launch named "Lamingyi," which was on its way to Moulmein, arrived. The insurgents tried to force the launch to come to the bank, but they fled when four members of the people's police force on security duty aboard the launch opened fire at them.

Two female passengers on "Lamingyi" launch were wounded by the shots fired by the insurgents.

### **Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore**

#### **Malaysia**

#### **2 Supreme Court Judges Fired; 3 Reinstated**

*BK0610064888 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Oct 88*

[Text] His majesty the king has revoked the suspension of three of the five Supreme Court judges. They are Tan Sri Haji Mohamed Azmi Datuk Haji Kamaruddin, Tan Sri Eusoffe Abdul Kadir, and Tan Sri Wan Hamzah Mohamed Salleh. The three Supreme Court judges have been directed to resume their duties immediately.

The two other Supreme Court judges—Tan Sri Wan Sulaiman Pawan Teh and Datuk George Seah—are removed from office under Article 125/3 of the Federal Constitution. The removal takes effect tomorrow. They will, however, be given full pensions.

The attorney general, Tan Sri Talib Othman, told reporters in Kuala Lumpur that his majesty made the order based on the report of a tribunal.

#### **Singapore**

#### **Francis Seow Sues Minister Lee Hsien Loong**

*BK0710062988 Hong Kong AFP in English 0606 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[By R.V. Lingam]

[Excerpt] Singapore, Oct 7 (AFP)—Former Solicitor-General Francis Seow has filed a writ in the Singapore High Court against Trade and Industry Minister Lee Hsien Loong and THE STRAITS TIMES for alleged defamation.

Mr. Seow's lawyer, Vinod Kumar Dube, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE Friday [7 October] that the writ was filed late Thursday when a demand for an apology from the minister was rejected. Mr. Dube said the writ was also served on Brigadier General Lee's solicitors and solicitors for THE STRAITS TIMES the same day.

The writ was a follow-up to a notice given by Mr. Seow's lawyer to the minister and THE STRAITS TIMES last week demanding an apology and damages over a statement Brig. Gen. Lee made in April.

Mr. Seow claimed the minister libelled and slandered him by imputing that he implied that Singapore's high court judges were not good enough to be members of a commission of inquiry. THE STRAITS TIMES, which published the minister's speech, has been named as the second defendant. [passage omitted]

#### **Cambodia**

#### **SRV Supreme People's Court Delegation Arrives**

*BK0710054988 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1124 GMT 6 Oct 88*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 6—A delegation of the Vietnamese People's Supreme Court headed by its president Pham Hung arrived here this morning for an official friendship tour of Kampuchea.

Pham Hung, who is also member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and his party was warmly welcomed at Pochentong Airport by Khang Sarin, president of the Kampuchean People's Supreme Court, and other Kampuchean officials.

#### **Leaders Greet GDR Counterparts on National Day**

*BK0710053888 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Text] On the occasion of the 39th national day of the GDR, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of

State; and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, have sent a greetings message to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; and Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR. The message read, among other things:

The entire party, government, and people of Cambodia have closely watched and highly valued the achievements made by the German people during the past 39 years of the GDR in building progressive socialism in Germany.

The GDR's peace policy aimed at turning central Europe into a zone free of nuclear and chemical arms has enjoyed the full support of the peace-loving people in the world.

We are convinced that the relations of friendship between our two parties, states, and peoples will be increasingly deepened with each passing day in the interests of peace and socialism.

We wish the comrades chairmen as well as all comrades in the party Central Committee and Councils of State and of Ministers, and the fraternal German people good health and greater victories in fulfilling all tasks assigned by the 11th SED Congress.

**Men Sam-an Addresses Local Construction Meeting**  
*BK0710065688 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Text] The Central Commission for Local Construction and Reinforcement organized a meeting at the Basak Theater Hall on 6 October to sum up the outcome of last year's work to build and strengthen villages and communes and set targets of local reinforcement work for implementation from now until the middle of 1989.

Attending the meeting were Comrade Mrs Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Organization Commission, and vice chairman of the Central Commission for Local Construction and Reinforcement; Comrade El Vansarat, member of the party Central Committee and deputy minister of national defense; and many comrades representing various ministries, departments, and municipal and provincial committees for local construction and reinforcement.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Mrs Men Sam-an highly valued the splendid achievements made by cadres at all levels and all the joint operation groups in carrying out the local construction and reinforcement work in cooperation with the local authorities and people during the past year, thus enabling many villages and communes to obtain changes and advance toward ensuring their own security and improving the people's standard of living to another extent.

Also during the meeting, all participants exchanged views and drew good experiences from each other regarding the work to strengthen localities. They also discussed new targets and measures for implementation from now on until the middle of 1989 in order to bring more changes and progress to villages and communes.

**Ranariddh on New Khmer Rouge 'Offensive'**  
*BK0710005488 Hong Kong AFP in English 2304 GMT 6 Oct 88*

[Excerpts] Paris, Oct 6 (AFP)—The Khmer Rouge has announced a new offensive against the non-communist Cambodian resistance forces, especially the Sihanoukist Army, Cambodian Prince Norodom Ranariddh said in a telegram to resistance figure Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The Khmer Rouge has "decided officially and openly" to attack the Sihanoukist Army, Prince Ranariddh said in the telegram to his father Prince Sihanouk made public here Thursday.

Prince Ranariddh, who commands the Sihanoukist National Army (ANS) at the Cambodian-Thai border, said however that the forces of resistance ally nationalist leader Son Sann had "suffered the most" from Khmer Rouge attacks because they are "much weaker" than the Sihanoukist Army.

The Sihanoukist Army fields an estimated 10,000-15,000 men. [passage omitted]

Prince Ranariddh said in his telegram that an anti-aircraft unit belonging to the Phnom Penh regime had deserted on September 23 to join the Sihanoukist Army and had brought with them a Soviet-made SAM-7 anti-air missile.

**Son Sann UN Address Calls for SRV Withdrawal**  
*BK0710060588 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 October 88*

[Text] His Excellency Son Sann, president of the KPNLF and head of the CGDK delegation, in his address to the UN's 43d General Assembly on Wednesday [5 October], called on Vietnam to fully withdraw its troops from Cambodia. He said a political solution should be based on a national reconciliation among all the Cambodian parties. However, he added, an international conference should take measures to prevent Vietnam from reoccupying Cambodia and prevent the unlawful seizure of power by any of the Cambodian parties.

His Excellency Son Sann also said that Vietnam's troop withdrawal from Cambodia should be conducted under a negotiated agreement and under international control and supervision.



To facilitate the formation of a national reconciliation quadripartite government, he has requested a change in the national flag and national anthem, and Cambodia's official name should be given the simple appellation of Cambodia.

The peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem, he concluded, should include discussion on the withdrawal of Vietnam's troops from Cambodia; formation of a provisional four-party government, which includes the Heng Samrin regime; creation of an international peace-keeping force placed under the auspices of the United Nations; and organization of free elections under international control and supervision.

### Laos

#### **Phoumi Vongvichit Returns From Hanoi**

*BK0610130588 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
1200 GMT 6 Oct 88*

[Text] Our party-state delegation headed by Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and acting LPDR president, returned to Vientiane by a special plane this morning after attending the funeral of Comrade Truong Chinh, former general secretary of the Indochinese Communist Party, former general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, former chairman of the SRV Council of State, and former adviser to the CPV Central Committee, who passed away on 30 September 1988 and whose funeral rite was held yesterday morning

Welcoming Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit at Wattai Airport were Comrade Nouthak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Administration of Vientiane Municipality; Comrade Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, member of the party Central Committee and acting foreign affairs minister; ministers and deputy ministers; and a number of high-ranking cadres.

Comrade Truong Quang Ngo, SRV charge d'affaires ad interim to Laos, was also on hand to welcome the delegation.

#### **Peace Committee Delegation Leaves for Bangkok**

*BK0610105788 Vientiane KPL in English 0942 GMT  
6 Oct 88*

[Text] Vientiane, October 6 (OANA-KPL)—A delegation of the Lao technicians composed of 8 members, on October 4, left here for Thailand to attend a seminar on some matters pertaining to Lao-Thai relations. The delegation is headed by Hiam Phommachan, deputy-president of the Lao Committee for Peace, Solidarity and Friendship With Other Countries.

This is in response to the invitation from the Thai Committee for Peace Program and Development.

The seminar will be held from October 6 to 7, at the Thammasat University in Bangkok. Similar session will be held on October 11 at the Khon Kaen University, northeastern Thai province of Khon Kaen.

#### **Exhibition Held in Honor of PRC National Day** *BK3009101588 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 30 Sep 88*

[Text] Vientiane, September 30 (KPL)—The Ministry of Culture, in collaboration with the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Vientiane, yesterday opened at the ministry's exhibition hall a photo exhibition dedicated to the 39th national day of the PRC. Over one hundred exhibited photos revealed achievements resulting from socio-economic transformation in the PRC and its open-door policy to the outside world during 1978-1988. Present at the opening ceremony were Khambou Sounisai, minister of public health and social welfare, diplomatic corps in Laos and high-ranking Lao officials. A film show called "China Today" was held in the evening of the same day.

#### **Leaders Send Greetings to GDR Counterparts** *BK0710041888 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Text] Yesterday [6 October], Comrade Kaysone Phommavihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, acting LPDR president; and Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, acting SPC chairman of the LPDR, jointly sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State; Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Comrade Horst Sindermann, president of the Presidium of the GDR People's Chamber, in Berlin:

The message reads:

On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the GDR national day, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the LPDR Council of Ministers, the Lao people, and in our own names, we would like to extend our fraternal warm congratulations and best wishes to you, comrades, and, through you, to the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the entire people of the GDR.

The founding of the GDR—the first worker-peasant state in the land of Germany—39 years ago constituted a historical turning point in the revolution of the German people. It was not only a great victory of the German people, but also a significant victory of the world people

who were struggling for justice and progress for mankind. Under the clear-sighted and wise leadership of the SED, the GDR has become a more increasingly developed socialist country with firm social, cultural, and economic stability.

The realization of the decisions adopted at the 11th SED Congress to thoroughly apply modern technologies to production has enabled the GDR's economy to become more highly developed with every passing day, thus improving the living conditions of the people.

The principled foreign policy of the GDR, which is aimed at safeguarding peace and international security, achieving arms reduction, creating nuclear-free zones, and reducing international tension, has received extensive worldwide support, thereby serving to outstandingly strengthen the roles and influence of the GDR in the international arena. The great achievements scored by the GDR have significantly contributed to strengthening the might of the socialist community and to safeguarding peace and security in Europe and all over the world. They have become an encouragement for the struggling movements of all people for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. The Lao people are very proud of these achievements and regard them as our own.

On this auspicious occasion, we would like to wish the GDR people under the leadership of the SED headed by Comrade Erich Honecker new, greater achievements in fulfilling the decisions adopted at the 11th SED Congress.

May the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and close cooperation between the two parties, governments, and peoples of Laos and the GDR be further developed and bear more fruits on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between our two countries.

On the same occasion, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers and foreign affairs minister, also sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Oskar Fischer, foreign affairs minister of the GDR.

**Kaysone Phomvihan Greets New Polish Premier**  
*BK0610095188 Vientiane KPL in English 0922 GMT 6 Oct 88*

[Text] Vientiane, October 6 (KPL)—Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, on October 3, sent a telegramme to Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic (PPR). The telegramme reads:

"On the occasion of your appointment to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, on behalf of the Council of Ministers and people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, as well as on my own, I would like to convey to you my warm congratulations.

"I am confident that under the far-sighted guidance of the Polish United Workers' Party as well as having your rich experience, you would fruitfully guide the execution of the domestic and foreign policies of the party and government of the PPR, contribute to the materialization of the policy of reorganization, consolidate the cohesion among the socialist community, and strive for peace, security and international cooperation in Europe and the world over.

"We hope that the existing fraternal friendship relations, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the LPDR and the PPR be constantly developed in the interest of the Lao and Polish peoples as well as for peace and international security.

"I wish you good health and great success in your noble post," concludes the telegram.

**Defense Minister Greets CSSR Counterpart**  
*BK0610032988 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Oct 88*

[Text] Today, Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, minister of national defense, sent a greetings message to Comrade Lieutenant General Milan Vlacik, minister of national defense of the CSSR, Prague. The message reads as follows:

On the occasion of the 44th founding anniversary of the Czechoslovak People's Army, on behalf of the cadres and combatants in the entire LPA, I would like to wholeheartedly convey warm salutations and best wishes to you, comrade, and through you, to all fraternal cadres and combatants in the entire Czechoslovak People's Army.

Over the past 44 years, under the clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak People's Army has increasingly developed and matured to become a modern and well-organized revolutionary army. It has together with the Czechoslovak people scored great achievements in implementing the resolutions of the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in the cause of defending and building their socialist country, thus contributing to the enhancement of the strength of the socialist community for the safeguarding of peace in Europe and the world.

Our LPA and Lao people are elated over the said great achievements scored by the fraternal Czechoslovak Army and people. We would like to take this occasion to

express profound thanks to the party, government, people, and Army of Czechoslovakia for the precious assistance they have given to our Lao revolutionary cause and our LPA.

May the relations of fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and cooperation between the two peoples and two armies of Laos and Czechoslovakia last forever and be further developed! I wish you, comrade minister, good health, happiness, and great success in performing your noble duties.

# **Financial Agreements Signed With France**

*BK0610105588 Vientiane KPL in English 0948 GMT 6 Oct 88*

[Text] Vientiane, October 6 (OANA-KPL)—The Ministry of Economy, Planning, and Finance today issued a press release here on new consolidation of relations between Laos and France following the signing of agreements at the conclusion of the talks held in Vientiane on October 3-5, 1988.

The delegations of the two governments, according to the agreements, have decided to resume regular financial cooperation in which for 1988 France will give a six million French franc worth of aid to Laos. Additional contracts are also envisaged for 1989, disclosed the release. Heading the French delegation at the talks was Jean-Pascal Beaufret, deputy-director of the bilateral affairs at the Treasury of the Ministry of Economy, Finances and Budget. The Lao delegation at the talks was led by Souli-gnong Nhouivanitvong, deputy-director of budget of the Ministry of Finance.

The talks were conducted in an atmosphere of mutual understanding in conformity with the spirit of co-operation and friendship prevailing between the two countries.

Witnessing the signing ceremony were Boutsabong Souvannavong, adviser to the Ministry of Economy, Planning, and Finance, and Marc Menguy, French ambassador to Laos.

# **Press Release on Political Bureau Meeting**

*BK0510143588 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 5 Oct 88*

[Press release on 5 October meeting of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau]

[Text] Today [5 October], the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau convened a meeting to hear the report presented by Comrade Secretary General Kaysone Phomvihane on the results of his working visit to the four fraternal countries namely the MPR, the GDR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the USSR. The meeting highly valued and praised the brilliant success of the secretary general's working visit and was greatly satisfied with the complete unanimity between our party and the

parties of the fraternal countries with regard to international issues and with the directions, principles, and forms of cooperation between our country and the fraternal countries in the future. The meeting reaffirmed that the success has significantly contributed to the strengthening of mutual understanding and solidarity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism between our party and the fraternal countries' parties. The success is a milestone in ushering in the new era of all-round cooperation, that is economic cooperation between our country and the fraternal countries in line with new thinking and new business accounting mechanisms. The visit has made available to us many excellent lessons concerning Perestroika or new changes and construction of developed socialist society in the USSR and the other fraternal countries. At the same time, the fraternal parties have also reaffirmed that the line of new changes of our party is the correct and creative application of the spirit of Lenin's new economic policy with the socioeconomic realities in our country in conformity with the overall trend of the current era that has been tested during the past 3 years, approved, and strongly supported by our entire party and people.

This brilliant success has encouraged our entire party, people, and Armed Forces to continue our efforts to bring about new comprehensive changes by following the path laid by the fourth party congress and the resolutions adopted at the fifth and sixth plenums of the fourth party Central Committee to stride more firmly to carry out the tasks of building and defending our country.

The meeting approved a number of major undertakings aimed at further enhancing the efficiency of economic, scientific, and technological relations with the fraternal countries on the basis of each other's potentials and realities, equality, mutual interests, and fraternal assistance.

The meeting offered sincere thanks to the CPSU, the MPRP, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and the Bulgarian Communist Party for the warm hospitality and accommodations accorded to the secretary general of our party Central Committee during the visit.

# **Philippines**

## **Aquino, Armacost Discuss U.S. Bases Issue**

### **Demonstration Held at U.S. Embassy**

*HK0610151988 Hong Kong AFP in English 1445 GMT 6 Oct 88*

[Text] Manila, Oct 6 (AFP)—U.S. Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Michael Armacost said here Thursday that the two countries were making progress toward an agreement on terms for U.S. military bases in the Philippines.



He said after calling on President Corazon Aquino that he hoped the talks would be concluded this month.

Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus is now in the United States to resolve an impasse in a five-month-old review of the 1947 agreement on Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, the two largest U.S. military facilities overseas.

As Mr. Armacost proceeded to a meeting with Philippine Foreign Undersecretary Manuel Yan at the foreign office, about 200 left-wing trade unionists demonstrating outside the U.S. Embassy here denounced the ongoing talks as a "sell-out." They also branded Mrs. Aquino as a U.S. "collaborator."

"We are hearing the encouraging sounds from Washington. We hope that this is confirmed when the foreign secretary comes home in order that we can briefly conclude the review," Mr. Armacost told reporters the meeting Mrs. Aquino. [as received]

The two sides have been unable to agree on compensation for the facilities, with Manila reportedly seeking more than a billion dollars a year and Washington offering about half this amount.

Mr. Yan told reporters after meeting Mr. Armacost later Thursday that the outcome of the review would influence Manila's response to Washington's request for a new bases treaty after the agreement expires in 1991.

Mr. Armacost said "those involved in the talks seem to feel that the differences are narrowing and progress was being made and the hope was there for an early conclusion."

Mrs. Aquino had received the same report, he said, adding that she "seems to share the hope that there will be good news, and soon." The talks began in Manila in April.

Mr. Armacost later told reporters that completion of the talks would allow Washington to "block into our budget" the compensation figure and hinted that if the talks went on too long, the administration would not be able to put the compensation figure in the 1989 budget.

He also said that until the review was finished a proposal for a 10-billion-dollar multilateral aid plan to rehabilitate the Philippines' ravaged economy would not be able to "move forward." Mr. Armacost told reporters before meeting Mr. Yan that the Philippines and the United States would continue to have good relations even with the election of a new U.S. president.

But he added that such relations "would be better if we get this bases review completed."

After his meeting with Mrs. Aquino, Mr. Armacost said he "certainly hoped" an agreement would be forged before the November U.S. presidential election.

But asked the same question later in the afternoon, he said: "I don't know. We have to see when the Philippine negotiator comes back and sits down to talk with (U.S. ambassador to the Philippines Nicholas) Platt."

He said Mr. Manglapus met U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia Gaston Sigur on Wednesday. Mr. Manglapus earlier held talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and was expected to meet him again later Thursday.

Clark, home to the U.S. Air Force's 13th Tactical Wing, and Subic, the main repair and maintenance facility for the Seventh Fleet, control vital sealanes and are crucial to U.S. strategy in the Indian Ocean and the western Pacific.

Mr. Armacost said he discussed with Mrs. Aquino Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal last month for a Soviet withdrawal from its naval facilities at Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay if U.S. forces abandoned Clark and Subic.

"We frankly are not too intrigued by that kind of proposal. We think the subject of our bases here is (a) subject that should be resolved through discussion between ourselves and the Philippine Government, not just a card to be negotiated about with another outside power."

Mrs. Aquino had previously said Mr. Gorbachev's offer was for the two superpowers to discuss.

Mr. Yan later explained that she was referring to all of Mr. Gorbachev's proposals for the Pacific region, reiterating that the issue of U.S. bases here were a matter for Manila and Washington to decide.

#### Armacost Dismisses Soviet 'Card'

HK0710085188 Hong Kong AFP in English 0833 GMT  
7 Oct 88

[By Cecilia Quiambao]

[Text] Manila, Oct 7 (AFP)—The Philippines and the United States are racing against time to conclude protracted negotiations on terms for the U.S. military bases in this country, analysts say.

As the talks entered a sixth month, U.S. Undersecretary for Political Affairs Michael Armacost arrived in Manila this week to announce that "those involved in the talks seem to feel that the differences are narrowing and progress was being made and the hope was there for an early conclusion."

The two sides had been unable to agree on compensation for U.S. use of its two largest overseas military facilities, with Manila said to be seeking 1.2 billion dollars a year and Washington offering only half the amount.

With the U.S. presidential election just a month away, the two sides are anxious to ensure that the compensation to be agreed upon would be included in the drafting of Washington's budget for the next fiscal year.

Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus, unable to make any headway with the U.S. panel here, stepped up the pace in September with a month-long U.S. trip to deal directly with his U.S. counterpart, Secretary of State George Shultz.

As Mr. Manglapus continued talks with U.S. officials, Mr. Armacost arrived here on Wednesday to consult with President Corazon Aquino.

After calling on President Aquino on Thursday, Mr. Armacost said both of them were "hearing the encouraging sounds from Washington."

Mrs. Aquino said she was told by Mr. Manglapus that "the way things are moving they all point to a successful conclusion of the review talks."

U.S. hopes for obtaining a new treaty when the 1947 agreement ends in 1991 hinge on the results of the current talks, analysts say.

Mr. Armacost said on Thursday he "certainly hoped" the talks will be concluded before the U.S. election next month, as their conclusion would allow Washington to include the compensation figure in the 1989 U.S. budget.

He hinted that if the talks went too long, the administration would not be able to put the compensation figure in the 1989 U.S. budget.

He also said that until the talks were finished a proposal for a 10 billion-dollar multilateral aid plan to rehabilitate the Philippines' ravaged economy would not be able to "move forward."

His visit served a second purpose in U.S. efforts to consult its allies on Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals for reducing military tension in the region, which includes a Soviet offer to abandon its naval installation at Cam Ranh Bay in exchange for a U.S. military pullout from the Philippines.

Mr. Armacost publicly dismissed the reciprocal withdrawal offer Thursday as "a subject that should be resolved through discussion between ourselves and the Philippine Government, not just a card to be negotiated about with another outside power."

But Philippine Foreign Undersecretary Manuel Yan, stressing that Washington has not yet officially rejected the entire set of proposals, described them as "welcome news that deserve consideration."

Clark and Subic, home to the U.S. Air Force's 13th Tactical Wing and the main repair and maintenance facility for the Seventh Fleet, control vital sealanes and are crucial to U.S. strategy in the Indian Ocean, the Western Pacific and the Gulf.

U.S. officials also say the security umbrella they provide allowed East Asia to have one of the fastest-growing economies in the world.

#### **Economic Planning Secretary on Debt Issue**

HK0610125788 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 6 Oct 88 pp 14, 15

[By staff member Arleen Chipongian]

[Text] West Berlin—The international banking community's serious consideration of debt forgiveness to ease the burden of heavily indebted countries in the recently concluded International Monetary Fund-World Bank joint congress here is a vindication of sorts for Economic Planning Secretary Solita C. Monsod.

Monsod's call for a need to reduce the stock of debts of Third World countries was practically a voice in the wilderness in the hierarchy of Philippine economic officials whose debt negotiators are former bankers whose conservatism has remained with them.

Since she joined Mrs. Aquino's Cabinet two and a half years ago, Monsod has always been a staunch supporter of debt reduction, a term unacceptable to international bankers until this year's congress.

However, the growing debt burden of developing countries, estimated to reach \$1.24 trillion at the end of this year has according to Monsod, "forced the creditors to look at the problem straight in the eye and confront it. They now realize that reduction is the only way to go."

In an interview with Monsod during the Fund-Bank meetings at the International Congress Center here, she stressed that "debt reduction is a more appropriate term than 'debt forgiveness.' Forgiveness is a ridiculous term. Parang kasalanan natin [As if we were at fault] so they will not forgive us."

Monsod explained that serious consideration of debt reduction given by IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus and endorsed to commercial creditors of poor and middle-income countries was an indication of the serious negative net resource transfers of the indebted countries and how these affect their growth objectives. [sentence as published]

The Philippines alone expects to have a negative net resource transfer of some \$8.4 billion from 1989-1992. This amount represents the country's foreign exchange shortfall from having larger debt-service payments than new money in loans coming in from both official and commercial sources.

Next year, the National Economic and Development Authority, which Monsod heads, places the foreign exchange shortfall at \$2.1 billion, which the government expects to cover by borrowing more new money.

Monsod emphasized that the latest estimates of net resource transfer of \$8.4 billion until 1992 has been revised from the June 1988 estimates of \$8.1 billion because of the continued rise in world interest rates.

"I think that even the IMF has given debt forgiveness or reduction serious consideration because the negative resource transfer of indebted countries has impeded our growth. If we can't grow, then our ability to pay debts or even to become creditworthy in the future is seriously hampered," Monsod added.

She said new money from creditors is not enough to pave the way for sustained economic growth of highly indebted countries.

Monsod's view to solve the debt problem through debt reduction is shared by the Latin American bloc in the recently concluded congress meetings.

The economic planning secretary, however, sees some "operationalization" problems to the commercial banks' possible voluntary debt-reduction approach to their borrowers.

As it is now, she said a concluded rescheduling agreement with the commercial banks is the basis by which the IMF and official creditors, collectively known as the Paris Club, will likewise draw up restructuring packages with the indebted country.

The Philippine debt negotiating team, headed by Finance Secretary Vicente Jayme and Central Bank Governor Jose B. Fernandez, is scheduled to meet with creditor banks early October for negotiations for new loans amounting to \$2 billion.

Monsod is confident that commercial banks will be amenable to debt reduction as one of the so-called "menuapproaches" in the coming negotiations.

A statement made by the IMF Managing Director Camdessus endorsing debt forgiveness for poor and middle income countries is virtually an imprimatur for serious consideration of the approach, especially by private banks.

Camdessus said, "I hear more and more voices in the banking community accepting to consider debt forgiveness, partial debt forgiveness, as a possible ingredient of the packages. I think this has to be considered. This has to find a place in the menu, and I think this could give rise to developments in the following months, at least I hope so."

Monsod commented that what was raised by Camdessus "is practically a repetition word for word of what I said two years ago. This only means they are looking at things our way."

"I feel good. That is what free ideas are for. You just have to keep on pushing and pushing until people see things your way."

#### **Nuclear Plant Debt at \$2.67 Billion**

HK0610123788 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE  
in English 6 Oct 88 p 9

[By staff writer Ray S. Enano]

[Text] Capitalized interests on the foreign loans of the mothballed Philippine Nuclear Power Plant (PNPP) in Morong, Bataan have swelled the outstanding foreign debt level of the project to an astronomical \$2.677 billion, a government official said yesterday.

The official said the increase in the foreign debt level of the nuclear plant was a result of the debt rescheduling agreements reached with bilateral creditors that lent money to the construction of the power plant.

The official explained that following the two Paris Club debt rescheduling agreements covering principal payments and 70 percent of interest payments, unpaid interests were converted to form part of the plant's principal loans.

The conversion of the interest payments into principal loan, thus, increased the outstanding foreign debt level of the 620-megawatt power plant to \$2.677 billion from a previous estimate of \$1.8 billion during the Marcos regime.

The nuclear plant loans, one of the liabilities assumed by the national government, have been the subject of a government legal study following the alleged onerous conditions obtained by the Marcos regime from creditors.

The Aquino government decided to mothball the plant as a result of the Chernobyl atomic plant disaster.

Documents obtained by the GLOBE showed that despite the rescheduling agreements with Paris Club members and the mothballing of the plant, the national government is expected to pay out some \$209.439 million to creditors this year consisting of \$93.925 million in interest payments and \$115.514 million in principal amortizations.

The debt service level of the plant is further expected to increase to \$262.128 million in 1989.



**Wanted 'Rebel' Priest Said in Davao Oriental**

HK0610140388 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
1300 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] An alleged top NPA leader surrendered to the military recently. He told the military that a well-known CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA official who was directly involved in several attacks on buses on the Lupon highway is presently in Davao Oriental. The rebel surrenderee admitted participation in the series of highway robberies which were carried out by communist rebels. The details from Neneng Montano, DXCP, General Santos City:

[Begin recording in English] A high-ranking member of the New People's Army who recently surrendered to a local official here said that Father Frank Navarro is now in Mati, Davao Oriental, with his men. The surrenderee, whose name is being withheld, told military authorities here that Father Frank Navarro was the one who ordered the recent burning of several vehicles along the Lupon highway last month. The guerrilla surrendered to Lupon Mayor de la Cruz last week.

Father Frank Navarro, the number one man in the northeast Mindanao regional party committee, had been operating in Surigao del Sur before his reported transfer to Mati. He participated in several successful attacks on military personnel and eluded several traps laid for him. He has a P200,000 price on his head.

The surrenderee, who is the vice commander of the CPP-NPA command in Lupon, Davao Oriental, surrendered recently after he was wounded in the counter-offensive launched by the military against the communists and the Lupon burning. He admitted he was among those who burned eight passenger buses and other vehicles, including the service van of the Mati Provincial Government, along the Lupon highway. [end recording]

**Military Prepares To Thwart NPA, Tribal Clash**

HK0310105988 Manila MANILA BULLETIN  
in English 3 Oct 88 p 20

[By Mike O. Crismundo]

[Text] Butuan City—Military authorities in Northern Mindanao undertook preparations to prevent escalation of hostilities, following reports that 10,000 "Magahats," warriors of the Higaonon tribe, have declared war on the communist insurgents to avenge the death of their tribal leader Datu Lavi Manpatilan, mayor of Esperanza town, Agusan del Sur.

Col. Triunfo Agustin, 10th Northern Mindanao PC-INP commander, ordered all PC commanders throughout the region to protect innocent civilians from any bloodshed that may occur.

Agustin also ordered his field units to beef up their forces in areas which may become probable flashpoints in any fighting that may ensue.

Earlier reports said the native warriors who vowed to revenge the death of their fallen leader come from Bukidnon, Misamis Oriental, Gingoog City, Agusan del Norte, Butuan City, and Agusan del Sur.

A tribal chieftain earlier told the BULLETIN that the warrior tribesmen are expected to go on the warpath soon after Manpatilan's burial.

It was later learned that the late Mayor Manpatilan, had organized a sizable force of fierce Higaonon warriors who drove away communist guerillas from the 50-hectare Higaonon reservation in Esperanza.

The slain Higaonon mayor, who was known as a staunch anti-communist fighter in the region, was on the hit list of the local NPA liquidation squad.

Manpatilan, one of the sponsors during a wedding, was walking toward the altar when he was shot at close range by three gunmen last Wednesday at the Holy Redeemer Church here.

**'Radical' Mindanao Autonomy Plan Submitted**

HK0610123588 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 6 Oct 88 pp 1, 8

[By staff member Johanna Son]

[Text] After more than five months, the Regional Consultative Commission (RCC) for Mindanao submitted to the Senate yesterday a "radical" draft autonomy law.

The 48-page draft organic act, a product of consultations all over Mindanao, was turned over by commission chairman Toccod D. Macaraya to Senate President Jovito Salonga.

Macaraya described the draft act as "more radical in some portions than the Tripoli Agreement of 1976," the unfulfilled blueprint for autonomy in 13 provinces in the south during the Marcos era that fueled the secessionist movement.

One of the most radical provisions of the act allows Mindanao to keep 80 percent of total revenue raised from the region, leaving only 20 percent to be remitted to Manila.

Under Republic Act [RA] 6649, the proposed law will be used as basis by Congress when it hammers out an autonomy law for Mindanao. The Constitution gives the legislature until January next year, or 18 months from its convening, to finish the law.

The submission of the RCC of its final report signifies the completion of the first step in putting up autonomous regions in Mindanao and Cordillera, as mandated by the Constitution.

Sen. Aquilino Pimentel Jr., chairman of the Senate panel of the congressional liaison with the RCC, estimated that the Senate would begin floor deliberations on the measure next month.

RA 6649 provides that the RCC ceases to exist 60 days after submission of its final report to Congress. Pimentel said, however, the legislature would need the commissioners as consultants as the committees on Mindanao affairs and local government begins studying the Mindanao autonomy plan.

Also under the proposed taxation scheme, the region will keep 50 percent of taxes and charges on forest concessions and the utilization of natural resources in the area. Likewise, it has a 25-percent share each of taxes on oil, oil products and other items sold in the area, as well as the net incomes and profits of all government firms operating in the region.

Macaraya also considered as "radical" a proposal in the draft law that all lands and other areas belonging to indigenous cultural communities in the region shall be respected and guaranteed.

Asked to react to continued opposition from the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), Macaraya said, "We have asked our friends in the MNLF to first take a good look at the proposals."

He described the commission's brand of autonomy as "a very strong one." In other words, he explained, the autonomous region was given "as much leeway as possible under the Constitution."

Under the proposed law, autonomy shall be enjoyed only by those areas which vote in a plebiscite. It will receive from the National Government yearly a "seed money" of P10 billion.

The autonomous Mindanao region will have its own legislature, executive and judiciary bodies, as well as special and tribal courts. Legislative powers will be vested in the Regional Legislative Assembly and executive powers in the Executive Council, which are both elective bodies.

The autonomous region will also have its own official flag and regional hymn.

Other salient features of the draft law are:

—The autonomous government will create a Regional Police Force whose members shall all come from the region.

Likewise, an Office of Home Affairs would be created to allow citizens of the region to "defend its self-government from any form of internal or external threat, destabilization and usurpation."

The creation of a regional force had stirred a controversy after reports that [members] of Muslim rebel groups would be allowed to join. Macaraya said that "qualified" members of such groups may join the forces.

—The autonomous government will enact its own agrarian reform law "suited to the peculiar situation and cultural realities" in the area.

—No military man shall be appointed to civilian positions in the regional autonomous government.

Some commissioners have objected to the use of the term "Muslim Mindanao." The RCC's draft, however, sticks to calling the autonomous region as the "autonomous region in Muslim Mindanao."

Macaraya explained that the RCC ran out of time and was unable to deliberate on all proposals forwarded by its 20 committees. He maintained, however, that "it is a complete report by itself."

**More Troops Deployed To Counter MNLF in Sulu**  
*HK0610054388 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 6 Oct 88 p 3*

[By staff writer Mike Genovea]

[Text] Additional troops will be deployed in Sulu in anticipation of any trouble from the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) forces who are awaiting the return of their chief, Nur Misuari.

This was disclosed by Maj. Gen Manuel Cacanando, Southern Command (Southcom) chief, in a closed-door meeting with Gov. Tupyay Loong and Vice Gov. Kimar Tulawie of Sulu yesterday.

Cacanando, however, gave assurances that the Armed Forces would not initiate any armed confrontation, unless provoked.

During the meeting held at the headquarters of the 3rd marine brigade in Jolo, Cacanando reported a steady build-up of MNLF forces in Sulu, particularly in Maimbung, hometown of Misuari.

Also, the past two months, the military recorded several arms shipments from Sabah, where Misuari is said to have been staying since August.

The military build-up is in preparation for the return of Misuari and some of his key commanders to declare a provisional government.

Cacanando also said the military has received reports that the MNLF is expected to fly its own flag once the provisional government is set up.

Government troops are hamstrung in conducting operations on MNLF hideouts because of peace agreement forged between President Aquino and Misuari last year.

Cacanando allayed fears of residents that the troop movement means a resumption of hostilities between the government and the MNLF.

"The Armed Forces will abide by its mission to protect lives and property," Cacanando said.

Earlier this week, an additional battalion was deployed in another Mindanao province, Basilan, to augment the marines stationed there, in the wake of kidnappings by MNLF splinter groups.

Rep. Alvin Dans of Basilan had requested for the additional battalion because he said residents might be forced to take the law into their hands.

### Thailand

#### Daily Critical of U.S. MIA Activists

BK0710030188 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
7 Oct 88 p 6

[Editorial: "A Fruitless Gesture"]

[Text] Four more American MiA activists were heading for the Mekong River yesterday to dump about \$2,000 worth of US, Vietnamese, Laotian, Soviet and Indonesian currency as an incentive for Indochinese to claim a \$2.4 million reward by producing a live American prisoner. Two of their colleagues were arrested by Laotian soldiers earlier this week and taken to Vientiane.

While we of course sympathise with Americans concerned over the more than 2,000 US soldiers listed as missing in action from the Vietnam War, throwing money in the Mekong is not the answer. It may bring slight relief to relatives of MiAs who have spent two decades living with uncertainty, but it strains our country's relations with our neighbours and interferes with ongoing diplomatic efforts to pacify the border region.

The frustration felt by Americans is understandable. For years they have received reports, of varying authenticity, of Westerners sighted in Indochinese camps. For years they have suffered Hanoi's heartless bartering of MiA remains for continued US financial aid. We can see things from their perspective.

Now please see things from ours. This country is a friend of the US, but that gives no one the right to disregard our laws or the will of our government. Officials have made clear our policy that Thai territory may not be used to interfere in the affairs of our neighbours. It is as simple as that.

Please don't take this the wrong way. We do not mean to seem unaccommodating or unsympathetic. Actually, in one way we're grateful. Nearly all that cash being dumped in the river has ended up in the hands of Thai villagers downstream. However, we don't think they'll be able to produce an American prisoner of war as a result.

Clearly, a better way can be found—one that shows respect for all parties concerned.

#### Foreign Minister Sitthi Addresses UN

BK0710015588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
7 Oct 88 p 7

["Excerpts" of speech by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawet-sila before UN General Assembly on 6 October]

[Text] Mr President,

During the 41st session of the General Assembly back in 1986, I stood here behind this podium and voiced my deep concern about the problems and conflicts around the world. I said then with deep regret that it was hard to remain an optimist. I declared that we needed a New World Order of Peace and Justice within which all nations can cooperate peacefully with one another and live in harmony.

Yet, today, two years after my somewhat pessimistic observation, the world appears to be a different one. Unlike 1986, it is now easier for me to be an optimist. 1988 marks a new and more encouraging trend in international relations. A trend towards peace and accommodation. A trend towards co-operation and even consensus among the permanent members of the Security Council. A trend towards a world in which peaceful relations between states are no longer abstract dreams but gradually becoming a part of reality. My government welcomes these new trends and momentum with enthusiasm.

It is apparent to all that this momentum owes a great deal to the success of multilateral diplomacy. It owes a great deal to the dedication, perseverance, and tireless efforts of the United Nations and its able Secretary-General.

Thailand's faith in the United Nations has never been shaken. Over the years, even during less optimistic ones, commitment to the United Nations has always been a cornerstone of Thailand's foreign policy. Now, with the seemingly increased political will for accommodation and peace around the world, the United Nations' chances for success in achieving its noble tasks become greater.



Success of the United Nations [subhead]

Mr President,

Events in recent months testify to the enhanced value and effectiveness of the United Nations when it is able to function in an environment of international accommodation between the superpowers and of closer cooperation among the permanent members of the Security Council.

The Afghan peace accords bring closer to reality the total withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan and the exercise by the Afghan people of their right to self-determination, as has been called for by successive General Assembly resolutions.

The ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war offers renewed hope for peace in the Persian Gulf. Recent talks between the two Cypriot communities provide the basis for lasting peace and stability on that island. The acceptance by Morocco and the Polisario Front of the Secretary-General's peace plan, could bring to an end the conflict in Western Sahara. The recent breakthrough in the Namibian question offers hope for attainment of self-determination and independence by the Namibian people.

My delegation hopes that the breakthrough in regard to the Namibian question will have a spillover effect on the prospects for the realisation of peace and justice in the southern African region. We hope that this breakthrough will mark the beginning of the end of South Africa's apartheid system. Peace and justice in southern Africa will only be possible after the eradication of apartheid.

Middle East [subhead]

Mr President,

It is expected that progress towards peace in the Persian Gulf and in other regions of the world will help revitalise the peace process in the Middle East to become a reality, the question of Palestine must be resolved. It must be resolved in such a way as to take into consideration the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people as well as the legitimate security concerns of all states in the region.

My delegation hopes that all these encouraging trends toward peace and harmony in the various regions of the world will gain momentum in the days and months ahead.

Kampuchea [subhead]

Mr President,

On Kampuchea, this year also witnessed some movements towards a comprehensive political settlement of the problem. The most recent development has been the Jakarta Informal Meeting held in Indonesia in July of this year. It brought together for the first time the

conflicting parties, including Vietnam, the occupying power. Representatives of other concerned countries in the region were also present.

However, in spite of these new developments, many obstacles still remain. The United Nations' main objectives on Kampuchea as reflected in repeated United Nations resolutions on this subject are left unfulfilled. As we meet here today, Vietnamese troops remain in Kampuchea. The restoration and preservation of Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity have yet to be accomplished. The Kampucheans have not been allowed to exercise their right to self-determination.

Thailand and the other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) would like to see a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem as soon as possible. Towards this end, we will again table a draft resolution on the item "The Situation in Kampuchea" in which we have included elements which we believe are necessary components of such a comprehensive political settlement. We believe that it is a fair and balanced draft resolution worthy of the full support of the members of this Assembly.

A first step in this process is the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea. There must also be an effective international presence, perhaps including peace-keeping forces, to ensure the withdrawal of foreign forces and to help maintain law and order in Kampuchea.

We also envisage the formation of an interim administering authority to oversee the transition period and to prepare for free election which we hope will lead to true national reconciliation among the Kampuchean people. We remain hopeful that the future Kampuchean nation will be neutral, independent and non-aligned, posing no threat to any of its neighbours.

Refugee Problem [subhead]

Mr President,

the refugee problem in Southeast Asia remains one of the most tragic consequences of the Indochinese conflicts. With each passing year, the refugee problem has become increasingly complicated. Instead of genuine refugees, we have seen systematic migration of those seeking a better life. The alarming upsurge of boat arrivals from Vietnam in 1987 and early 1988 as well as the unresolved dilemma of "long-stayers" have warranted a more innovative and effective strategy to deal with this problem.

When I met my ASEAN colleagues in Bangkok this past summer, we called for the convening of a new international conference on Indochinese refugees under the auspices of the Secretary-General by early 1989. This conference will be an appropriate forum to lay out such

strategies. In this regard, the United Nations, particularly the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, should play a central role in bringing all concerned to participate in the common effort to meet this great and sad challenge to humanity.

#### Disarmament [subhead]

Mr President,

On the question of disarmament, there is no doubt in anyone's mind that genuine, symmetrical and verifiable arms limitation leading to general and complete disarmament is the means to achieve international peace, harmony and security.

My delegation therefore welcomes the recent success in bilateral discussions and negotiations between the two superpowers with a view to implementing a 50 percent reduction of strategic weapons. My delegation also welcomes the ratification by both the United States of America and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republic of the Treaty on the Elimination of their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Nuclear Missiles.

There two events constitute a powerful momentum towards general and complete disarmament. My delegation is hopeful that this momentum will provide a significant impetus to further progress in the multilateral disarmament process.

In our interdependent world, bilateral diplomacy must be complemented with multilateral diplomacy and vice versa. My delegation therefore firmly supports United Nations' efforts to rid the world of nuclear weapons and all weapons of mass destruction. Although no immediate breakthrough was accomplished, the Third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament [SSOD III] served a useful purpose. SSOD III brought the members of the international community together and focussed their attention on disarmament. During the session, extensive exchange of views took place. These exchanges will undoubtedly serve as building blocks for the future.

In addressing ourselves to the question of general and complete disarmament, we must always be mindful that this includes chemical, biological as well as conventional weapons. Thailand supports the tireless efforts of the United Nations and the members of the international community towards reaching a verifiable agreement to control and eliminate chemical weapons.

In regards to the question of disarmament in general, Thailand has always been concerned about the diversion of financial, material and human resources from development and welfare to armament. My delegation therefore welcomes the growing recognition of the linkage

between disarmament and development. We are encouraged by the success of the recent International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development.

#### Drug Trafficking [subhead]

Mr President,

Another serious problem for mankind is the problem of narcotic drugs. Thailand has always been in the forefront in the global war against narcotic drugs. Drug abuse is destructive to our generation, as well as future ones. To fight this global menace, we need to act decisively and in a concerted way. We need an increased world-wide commitment and coordination within the United Nations' framework to combat the international drug problem.

#### Human Rights [subhead]

Mr President,

Let us turn our attention to the question of human rights. A New World Order of Peace and Justice cannot come about without a universal respect for human rights.

Indeed, faith in fundamental human rights is a cornerstone and a guiding principle of the United Nations. Lessons of history have shown us that disregard for human rights and fundamental freedom have always been major cause of international tension and conflict. As we mark the 40th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights this year, let us reaffirm our commitment to honour all the provisions of the Declaration.

#### Protectionism [subhead]

Mr President,

Turning to the subject of economic development, I cannot hide the fact that Thailand's economic growth rate of 7.1 per cent for the year 1986-87 and expected rate of eight per cent for this year are the source of gratification to my delegation. Although we are becoming increasingly industrialised, Thailand remains overall an agricultural society. The livelihood of approximately 80 per cent of Thailand's population depends on agriculture.

Thailand's economic progress owes a great deal to the existence of a stable form of government, a sizable domestic market and efficient economic measures as well as an endowment of skilled and semi-skilled labour force. It also owes a lot to the practice of forward-looking planning. In all, hard work and responsible behaviour have contributed substantially to Thailand's economic success. It is hard-earned and indigenous.

Thailand remains concerned with rising protectionist measures. The existence of trade barriers, farm subsidies and other support programmes in developed countries have adversely affected the export earnings of developing countries and the well-being of their peoples. This directly hurts Thailand, of which the majority of the population is dependent on agricultural earnings.

We join the world community in urging those countries to reverse these protectionist trends. In this connection, Thailand attaches great importance to the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations which should bring the liberalisation of the better discipline in the world trade system.

On agriculture in particular, Thailand, along with other free agricultural trade advocates, especially the Cairns Group countries, is seeking a comprehensive reform through liberalisation. We also look forward to seeing tangible progress in negotiations on this important issue by the Mid-Term Review at Montreal this December.

African Aid [subhead]

Mr President,

On UN Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, my delegation feels that it is important for the countries in Africa to pursue and deepen their reform processes. In addition, the international community should try to mobilise additional resources to assist African countries during the remaining term of the Programme of Action. Thailand, for its part, will continue to do its best to facilitate the comprehensive implementation of the Programme of Action.

Conclusion [subhead]

Mr President,

Having reviewed the recent developments around the world, I can conclude that the general outlook is encouraging. It does seem that a momentum is increasing towards a "New World Order of Peace and Justice." We must work hard together to keep this momentum alive. Each and every one of us must do what we can to contribute to the cause of world peace, justice and progress.

**Chawalit To Discuss Arms Stockpile With PRC**  
*BK0710012988 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
7 Oct 88 p 1

[Text] Army Commander in Chief Chawalit Yongchaiyut will visit China next month for informal talks likely to include the plan to create a Chinese war reserve stockpile in Thailand, an informed military source said yesterday.

The source, who requested anonymity, said the visit is being made following an invitation by the Chinese military.

"Gen Chawalit will exchange ideas with Chinese military leaders, visit military establishments and probably discuss with the (Chinese) officials on the proposed establishment of a Chinese war reserve stockpile," said the source.

He said Chawalit would probably leave for China early next month and stay for at least three days.

Thailand and China military leaders have agreed in principle to establish a Chinese arms depot in Thailand for defensive purposes. Thai military leaders have said the Chinese war chest will be different from the joint Thai-US stockpile in that once the Chinese ammunition and light weapons are shipped to Thailand, they will be under the Thai jurisdiction.

**Immigration Authorities Order Burmese To Leave**  
*BK0710022188 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
7 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] More than 130 Burmese who have taken refuge in a Tak province temple will be sent back across the border tomorrow.

The deputy abbot of Wat Mae Tao in Mae Sot district said authorities had twice extended the group's stay and that the deadline had now passed.

"Now the immigration officials want them out, even though we have no objection to them staying, said deputy abbot U Ke Te.

The 130, who constitute the largest group of Burmese who fled to Thailand, are mostly from Myawaddy.

Burmese sources said the students were reluctant to return without further instructions from their leader, Maung Maung Kyaw, a third-year student of Rangoon University, who is reportedly taking refuge in Thailand.

The group, which had refused to stay in the Karen's Thay Baw Bo village, had been asked by Maung Maung Kyaw to comply with the wishes of the Thai immigration authorities, they said.

It was likely, they said, the group would seek refuge with the Karens rather than return to Myawaddy where they would face government troops.

Immigration officials said that the students were very independent-minded and were difficult to control.



**Lao Ambassador Urges End to Export Ban**  
*BK0710035788 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
7 Oct 88 p 3

[Excerpt] The Laotian Ambassador to Thailand, Khamphan Simmalavong, urged Thailand to drop the list of 61 banned exports to boost bilateral trade yesterday.

Khamphan said that since 1975 Thailand has prohibited the export of strategic goods to his country. He acknowledged that as a gesture of goodwill Thailand has reduced the list from 237 items to 61.

At present, concerned authorities are considering the possibility of further reducing the list or doing away with it completely.

The envoy said that during the upcoming visit to Thailand by Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, chief of Laotian Armed Forces, in mid-October, Sisavat will discuss with his Thai counterpart, Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the Vientiane proposal to jointly develop the disputed 80 sq km area in Ban Romklao.

Chawalit has agreed in principle to consider the idea, which was firmly rejected by the Foreign Ministry. [passage omitted]

**Comments on Upcoming Talks**

*BK0710023988 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
7 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] This month's meeting between Army chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and the chief of the Laotian General staff, Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, is crucial for creating better understanding between the two countries, Laotian Ambassador Khamphan Simmalavong said yesterday.

He said the meeting would be aimed at improving "all facets of Thai-Lao relations", particularly the border dispute at Ban Romklao.

The ambassador, speaking to reporters before a seminar on Thai-Lao relations at Thammasat University, said even though the meeting is between the military of both countries, it is important for bilateral ties.

Mr Khamphan said he did not know if the proposal to set up a joint development area would be discussed between Gen Chawalit and Gen Sisavat.

Sources have said the proposal was raised by the Laotian side but rejected by the military following consultations with the foreign Ministry.

Gen Sisavat is scheduled to arrive in Bangkok on October 17. He will stay for two days.

Mr Khamphan said he believed the current political atmosphere is conducive to better ties because Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan said his government's policy is to turn Indochina "from a battlefield into a marketplace".

"If this policy can be implemented, better understanding would result between the two countries," he said.

**View on 3d Round of Hun Sen-Sihanouk Talks**  
*BK0710091888 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai*  
1030 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Article: "The 3d Meeting of Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen and the New Round of Jakarta Informal Talks"]

[Text] Several parties tried to view the Cambodian situation in an optimistic way by noting that the two meetings between Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen in Paris and the informal talks on the Cambodian problem between involved countries in Jakarta at the end of July achieved adequate success. The warring factions, namely, Vietnam, the Heng Samrin Regime, and the DK Government under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk, as well as the countries which support the CGDK, met to better understand the positions and views of the other side and to find compromise possibilities, while protecting their own interests as much as they can. However, most international observers are still of the opinion that all meetings in the past point out clear differences between the countries supporting the occupation of Cambodia, namely, the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos, and the Heng Samrin regime, and those opposing aggression, namely, the DK, ASEAN, China, and western countries—whose firm stand is for Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Cambodia as soon as possible and to let the Cambodian groupings settle the conflict by themselves peacefully.

Also noted by analysts is Prince Sihanouk's resignation as the president and the head of Cambodia during his two previous meetings with Hun Sen and the 3d meeting that will be held soon. The reasons for the prince's resignation are, first, to make himself free to initiate constructive proposals without having to have endorsement from the CGDK and to show that he does not recognize the Heng Samrin regime as a legitimate dialogue partner according to international law. Prince Sihanouk has said that Hun Sen is like a representative of Vietnam and Hun Sen's proposals and stand reflect the intentions of the Vietnamese leaders. Prince Sihanouk's not recognizing the Heng Samrin regime is in line with ASEAN's stand, which considers the meeting in Jakarta informal as some participants do not have a legitimate status according to international law. Public opinion at the UN General Assembly recognizes only the coalition government of Prince Sihanouk.

It is believed that during the 3d meeting between Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen and the new round of Jakarta informal talks, Prince Sihanouk and ASEAN will raise

the establishment of an international peacekeeping force to maintain peace in Cambodia as an important issue for discussion. Such a force would be the best guarantee in the matters of neutrality, effectiveness, and proving and confirming facts in case of accusations. Importantly, the peacekeeping force would be set up within the framework of the United Nations, a world organization of which the involved countries are members. It will supervise the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia, control the cease-fire, keep peace, and maintain order during the elections of a Cambodian coalition government.

It is fairly strange that the Heng Samrin regime, Vietnam, and the countries supporting Vietnam did not pay attention to the proposal on the establishment of such an international peacekeeping force and quickly rejected the proposal even though the forces would consist of UN permanent member countries, India, and other countries, which constitute an obviously neutral component.

The stand of Vietnam and a small number of countries friendly to it shows that they are not sincere about wanting to end the war of aggression in Cambodia and do not really intend to withdraw troops from that country. Moreover, various promises of Vietnamese leaders have not been born out in practice, such as the withdrawal of 50,000 Vietnamese troops from Cambodia by the end of this year. The Vietnamese leaders have been announcing the withdrawal plan since the beginning of this year. But up to now, there is still no sign of the withdrawal of a large number of troops from Cambodia as claimed except for troop rotations of Vietnamese forces in some areas. The announcement of pulling Vietnamese forces back 30 KM from the Thai border has also not been born out. A Thai military source confirmed that Vietnamese artillery shells constantly fall on Thai territory, damaging Thai villagers' houses along the border, showing that Vietnamese leaders' promises are mere utterances which cannot be trusted.

Whether the new round of meetings between Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen and the informal talks in Jakarta will achieve more or less success than the past meetings, in fact, is not as important as the sincerity of the parties involved in the Cambodian problem, especially Vietnam—whether it will be sincere in seeking peace and ending the war on the basis of the UN resolutions. Vietnam should think of the Cambodian people, who have suffered from war for some 10 years, and the peace, stability, and mutual trust among countries in the Southeast Asian region. Vietnamese leaders are known for their long and courageous struggle for national independence. Why do they not allow their neighboring country to be independent, and Vietnam itself to have time to engage in economic, political, and social reconstruction?

We hope that during the new rounds of meetings in Paris and Jakarta, Vietnamese leaders will adjust the policy and stand which it and its ally countries take to meet with the world political trend, which is gradually improving hopes for a real peace for all the people in this region.

## Vietnam

### Joint Venture Contracts With Companies Signed

BK0710075088 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT  
7 Oct 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 7—The general company for production of building materials and construction under the Ministry of Home Trade has signed contracts with foreign partners on the production and export of building and home decor materials.

In a contract between the company and the Wen Nu enterprise corporation of Taiwan, the latter will supply 5 million U.S. dollars worth of fuel, equipment, and home decor materials, and technology, and the company will sell its furniture and household utensils.

The company has also joined the Tour and Trading firm of Hong Kong in setting up a sea-river transport company for shipping building materials for import and export. This transport company has an asset of ten million U.S. dollars.

### Vo Nguyen Giap Discusses Food Production

BK0710075488 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT  
7 Oct 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 7—A symposium on a strategy for socio-economic development in the Red River Delta was convened here on Sept. 29-30 under the sponsorship of the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers.

It was attended by leading officials of 18 ministries and central departments and representatives of 11 provinces and towns.

The conference discussed the feasibility of the main economic-technical projects in furtherance of the three major programmes of producing food and consumer goods for home consumption and for export, and other socioeconomic issues.

Speaking to the symposium, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap said: "The Food Production Program of the Red River Delta must be based on the potentials of its manpower and land and its climate, and on the national food strategy, and take into account its long as well as short term interests."

He went on: "In the years ahead, we should concentrate on the development of sciences, especially biology, apply the new resolution of the party on the renovation of agricultural management, promote technical progress in the selection of strains, and make full use of the irrigation works, fertilisers, insecticide, and the cropping structure and method. We should carry out intensive cultivation on the high-yielding rice areas, raise productivity in low-lying areas, and expand the winter crops to 30 percent or more of the total cultivated land. At the same time, we should gradually change the diet in the delta as well as in the whole

country. Most imperative of all is to gradually reduce the consumption of rice and replace it with maize, potato, manioc, and other starch foods.

"Apart from rice we should pay more attention to the cultivation of other starch foods such as beans and groundnut. We should conduct research and find out the best methods, including biological technology, to settle the problem of animal fodder and make livestock breeding a main branch of the economy. Plans must be worked out to strongly develop the culture and exploitation of aquatic products. This means that while striving to raise the productivity of rice, we should also pay adequate attention to gardening and the family-sized economy as a whole."

Vice-Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap also brought out the special importance of the development of consumer goods for home consumption and for export in the economic structure of the Red River Delta.

**Party, State Leaders Greet GDR National Day**  
*BK0610151788 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT*  
6 Oct 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 6—Vietnamese party and state leaders today sent a message of greetings to their counterparts in the GDR on its 39th national day.

The joint message was signed by party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, President Vo Chi Cong, Chairman Do Muoi and Chairman Le Quang Dao, and addressed to Erich Honecker, secretary general of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Central Committee, Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Horst Sindermann, chairman of the National Assembly.

The message highlights the marvellous achievements recorded by the GDR people over the past 39 years under the leadership of the SED.

It continues: "With a foreign policy of peace and friendship, and broad international cooperation, the GDR is making an active contribution to the consolidation and strengthening of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and the world".

The message wishes the GDR people more, still greater successes in implementing the resolutions of the 6th congress of the SED. It also wishes for the constant consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between the two parties and people.

**Central Committee Receives Condolence Messages**  
*BK0610151988 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT*  
6 Oct 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 6—The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Council of State have received messages of condolences over the death of Truong Chinh from Bulgaria, Cuba, Mongolia, Albania, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Romania and the People's Republic of China.

The senders included the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Council of State of Bulgaria; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba; the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Ramiz Alia; the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the DPRK; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Romania and the Council of State of Romania; and the standing committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

**Lao, Cambodian Party-State Delegations Depart**  
*BK0610154588 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT*  
6 Oct 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 6—The Lao party and state delegation led by Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP Central Committee, acting president of Laos, and the Kampuchean party and state delegation led by Chea Sim, Politburo member of the PRPK Central Committee, chairman of the National Assembly and president of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defence, left here today after attending the funeral of Truong Chinh.

They were seen off by Mai Chi Tho, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, and other Vietnamese officials.



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